PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

American Institute of Architects,

HELD IN

WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 16 AND 17, 1881.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

MORNING SESSION.

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Architects met in the Lecture Hall of the Law School of Georgetown College, at No. 1425 New York Ave., Washington, D. C. at 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday Nov. 16th 1881.

The Convention was called to order by the President Thomas U. Walter, Esq. who said that the first business would be the delivery of the Annual address, and added:

I have great pleasure in making this announcement to you for two reasons. First, I am exonerated from performing that duty myself; and Second. we shall all have the pleasure of listening to one who can speak to you far better than I could hope to do. I hardly need to tell you who the orator of the day is. You already know him personally or by reputation.

Latrobe is a household word among all Architects. Every one has heard of Benjamin H. Latrobe, the Father of our distinguished speaker to day, but he will tell us more about him and his works, for he posesses information on this subject which no one else has, and we shall all be glad to hear what he may say of one who was among the first of our profession in this country and who had much to do with the progress of early Architecture in the United States. I will not anticipate further what he is going to say, but will introduce to you the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe. of Baltimore. (Applause.)

MR. LATROBE'S ADDRESS.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS:

The subject of the address that I have been asked by your distinguished president to deliver, as his alternate, is "Washington and the Capitol at the beginning of the present Century."

Although not an Architect myself, I am, nevertheless, the son of an Architect; and inasmuch as we are here under the shadow almost of the building with which my father's name is more especially identified, I have thought that you would—pardoning the egotism which is more or less necessarily involved—bear with me if I made the Capitol the main topic of my discourse.

The permanent seat of the Government of the United States was selected only after much contention and bitter debate.

The subject first came up in the House of Representatives, August 27th, 1789, on a motion. "That a permanent residence ought to be fixed for the General Government of the United States, at some convenient place as near the centre of wealth, population and extent of territory as may be consistent with convenience to the navigation of the Atlantic Ocean, and have due regard to the particular situation of the Western Country." It was in the discussion of this motion, that Fisher Ames doubted "whether the Government would stand the shock of a selection which involved as many passions as the human heart could display." On the 3rd September the discussion was renewed; and the merits of the several sites suggested for the seat of Government being under discussion, and among others, the Potomac—which had been strongly urged by Mr. Madison as being "more certain and convenient than any other, while the water-way to the sea was wholly unobstructed"—Mr. Wadsworth of Connecticut, said "that he did not dare to go to the Potomac. He feared the whole of New England would consider the Union dissolved." There was much more uttered in the same style. The question was taken at last on a resolution, agreed to in the House of Representatives by a vote of twenty-eight yeas to twenty-six nays, authorizing the President to appoint three Commissioners to report the most eligible situation on the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania. To this, however, the Senate adopted an amendment, by a vote of ten yeas to seven nays, fixing upon Germantown as the permanent seat. In this amendment, the House concurred by a vote of thirty-one yeas to twenty-four nays; notwithstanding Mr. Madison asked for delay, "that the eye of America should be indulged with an opportunity of viewing it before it made it their fixed abode." In accepting the Senate's amendment, however, the House added a proviso, "continuing the laws of Pennsylvania in force within the ceded district until Congress should otherwise provide." This, of course, sent the bill back to the Senate for con-

currence: but it being within twenty-four hours of the close of the session, a motion was carried to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the next session of Congress. At the session of 1790, the same angry debates were resumed; but at last, on the 16th of July, an act was passed authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to survey, under his direction, a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, at some place on the River Potomac, between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conococheague. The President, "with that consummate judgment which distinguished his career, fixed upon just the one spot in the entire range of territory prescribed by Congress, which commanded the three-fold advantages of unfailing tide-water navigation, convenient access to Baltimore and the other great cities mentioned and superb natural sites alike for public buildings, and the varied wants of a populous city;" and, himself an old surveyor, described, by metes and bounds the district, which by his proclamation, dated Georgetown, March 30th, 1791, became the permanent seat of the Government of the United States. Mr. Jefferson, in his Ana, says that the selection was a compromise brought about by Hamilton, by which he secured a majority for the assumption by Congress of the debts of the several States.*

To prepare the plan of the future city, the commissioners appointed Charles Pierre L'Enfant to be their engineer. He had come to America as an officer in the French line in 1777, was wounded in the assault of Savannah by D'Estaing, was taken prisoner, was exchanged in 1782, became Major of Engineers in 1783, was sent to France by the Society of the Cincinnati to arrange for the engraving of its gold badge, and, being accomplished in many ways, was employed on his return by Robert Morris, to design a palatial residence in Philadelphia, which, it is reported, never arose much above the cellar story. In 1789, we find him preparing the Old City Hall in Wall Street, New York, for occupation by Congress after the adoption of the Constitution.

Brought into notice in this way, L'Enfant seemed to be the proper person to prepare the plan for the new city; and at once proceeded, with the assistance of Andrew Ellicott and others, to execute the work. It was Ellicott who established the meridian of Washington, the intersection of which by an east and west line is marked by the Capital.

L'Enfant appears to have had CARTE BLANCHE in the matter; nor had Peter the Great more control in this regard, when he laid out, on the marshes of the Neva, the grand avenues of the Russian Capitol, than the French major of engineers—who in some respects imitated him—when he traced, on the swampy grounds of the Tiber, the plan of a city, which already, in the stately magnificence of its public buildings, promises to equal, if not to surpass, the city of the Czar.

It might be inferred from a letter of General Washington, dated April 30th, 1791, that he intended the seat of Government to be called "The Federal City." But in the instructions given by the commissioners to L'Enfant, they say: "We have agreed that the Federal District shall be called 'the Territory of

*For a full and interesting account of the debates in the above connection see, "The Founding of Washington," an address delivered by Ainsworth R. Spofford, Fund publication No. 17, of the Maryland Historical Society.

Columbia,'" and the Federal city "the city of Washington;" and this was made the title of the map. When it was finished, and the public sales were about to begin, from the proceeds of which the public buildings were to be erected, L'Enfant refused to submit his work to public inspection; his excuse being that certain neighborhoods would be seized by speculators, and shanties run up where he designed palaces to be constructed. Such not being General Washington's view of the matter, the commissioners took posession of the map, and L'Enfants further services were dispensed with In 1812, he was employed by Mr. Madison to plan a fort on the Potomac below Washington; and later, Mr. Monroe offered him a professorship at West Point, which he did not accept. There are those yet living who remember seeing him, in his somewhat peculiar dress. wandering, an aged man, in the streets of Washington, as late as 1825. In this year he died, taking his place in the ranks of the vast host of the forgotten BENE MERITOS. He lies on the Digges' farm, close by his last work for the United States—the fort on the Potomac.*

The act of the 16 July, 1790, had directed the commissioners to provide, prior to December 1, 1800, suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, on the plans to be approved by the President; and in March, 1792. a premium was offered of $500, or a gold medal, by advertisement.

"This mode obtaining designs for public buildings," says one—the truth of whose words must commend itself to my professional hearers—" is sure to defeat its own end. It brings into competition those who think they have knowledge in an art which they have never had an opportunity to learn or practice—those who enticed by the reward, think that personal influence will procure it for them—those who know nothing of design but its execution; and it keeps out of the competition all who have too much self-respect to run the race of preference with such motley companions; and, especially. all regularly educated professional men, who understand their business too well not to know that a picture is not a design, and that to form and elaborate a plan of public work so that it shall be capable of being executed from the papers they present, requires so much time, labor and clerkship, that no reward such as usually offered can compensate."†

The result of the advertisement for plans for the Capitol and President's house verified these remarks; and inasmuch as pains had been taken to publish it in all the principal towns and cities, the architectural ability of the United States may be reasonably supposed to have been brought to light, as it existed in the last decade of the eighteenth century.

I have had access to some eighth or ten of the designs offered in competition All of then are bad, very bad indeed—the greater part below contempt. and

*The facts stated in the text in regard to Major L'Enfant, are taken from an interesting history of him, prepared with much care, in the New York Tribune of September 3d, 1881.

†Letter from B. H. Latrobe, in 1805, to members of Congress, in the Library of the Maryland Historical Society.

some bordering upon the ludicrous. In one, a triple window has a cornice broken by an arch over the central opening, on either side of which is a man rampant, with one foot on the arch and the other on the level of the cornice, as though the two men proposed to do battle over the keystone. This competitor evidently thought himself strong in statuary, and placed an array of figures on the parapet of the president's house of the most ridiculous description. Another competitor exhausted himself on the face of a clock, where the twelve letters in the words United States are used to mark the hours. The spread-eagle seems to have been regarded as an essential in some of the designs; and the bird exhibits itself on pediments and in weathercocks in most extraordinary shapes. One of these national birds is carefully drawn with the wings of a penguin and a breast-plate of thirteen circles, ingeniously arranged. Another competitor has devoted the greater part of his labor to portraying the separate chairs of Senators and Representatives, and indicating the color of the leather, or other material, for the seat. Another ventures upon perspective, and makes a sad affair of it. Take them all in all they are indeed a sorry lot.

Among the competitors, however, were William Thornton and James Hoban. To the first was awarded the premium for the Capital, while the other obtained that for the President's house.

In an address delivered at the Tenth Annual Convention of the Institute, Thornton is spoken of as "an English amateur, who had come from the West Indies, was a thorough man of the world, founded a race-course and sported blooded horses."* Thornton was more than this, however: he was a man of genius and a philanthropist, who offered to take a colony of negroes from the United States and establish it on the coast of Africa, anticipating the work of the American Colonization Society. But he was not an architect—claiming indeed no more acquaintance with architecture than he had acquired in two weeks study in the Philadelphia library. Incapable of appreciating the difficulties of the profession, self-reliant, impulsive and impatient, it is not to be wondered that he quarelled with those who undertook to execute his suggestions—for his plans amounted to little more. The address just referred to says, further, that Thornton "succeeded in having the plans of Stephen L. Hallet, a French Architect, who had been one of the competitors, superseded by his own, and in having the premium awarded to himself." This does not appear to have been the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, who was Secretary of State at the time, and greatly interested in the subject. In a letter addressed by him to Mr. Latrobe, July 28th, 1804, he says, referring to the plans in competition: Many were sent in. A council was held by General Washington and the Board of Commissioners, and after a very mature examination, two were preferred and the premiums given to their authors, Dr. Thornton and Hoban." (*sic.*)†

I have Thornton's drawings On the margin of one is written in Mr.

*Address of Adolph Cluss, Esq., before the American Institute of Architects, October 12th, 1877.

†Jefferson's Correspondence, vol. iv, p. 535.

Latrobe's hand: "Given to me by George Blagden, as the only existing drawing of the Capitol, May 3, 1803." On another: "Received by B. H. Latrobe from the President U. S., January 12, 1805;" on the third, "Plan of the Capitol received from Dr. Thornton, April, 1806." All correspond, and represent, no doubt, the plan approved by General Washington. The address already mentioned, says, that "Dr. Thornton had, it appears, carried the day by a neatly washed elevation; and when his ground plans were corrected according to sound principles of construction, they looked so remarkably like Hallet's, that this gentleman formally protested against the award, claimed the original invention, and begged leave to present proof of it." I have in my possession what purports to be Hallet's original design, obtained by Mr. Latrobe from Mr. James Greenleaf, a prominent person in Washington at the time, who appears to have received it from Hallet himself. There is the same idea of a central building, with wings for the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, that characterizes Thornton's plan; although where Thornton has a central rotunda, with an interior colonnade, Hallet has an enormous square hall, with colonnades on the four sides: and there are other differences. The address again says, that the original designs of Hallet were restored to the archives of the Capitol in 1871, "whereby the memory of Hallet stands vindicated." That he was an accomplished Architect, seems to have been admitted on all hands; nor does the fact that he was employed to carry out Thornton's plan absolutely militate against his claim that this was in fact his own. Circumstances may have left him no alternative. That Thornton and the commissioners quarreled with him is very certain; and about July, 1794, he was discharged. Hallet's successor was George Hatfield, an English Architect of talent, skill and experience—a refined and estimable gentleman, who, among other edifices, designed the City Hall in Washington. During four years of strife with Thornton and the commissioners, he kept his place; but was, at last, driven away; and in May, 1798, ceased to be employed at the Capitol.

When Hatfield went down, like Hallet, before Thornton, Hoban, the Architect of the President's house, took charge, with no better fortune than his predecessors. Thornton was still impracticable, and the commissioners offensive. He kept his place, however, until 1802, when the executive authority was transferred to a commissioner; and in 1803, Mr. Jefferson, then President, appointed B. Henry Latrobe as "surveyer of the public buildings," which was the title of the office of Architect.

Although for the purposes of the present narrative, it would suffice to state the simple fact of Mr. Latrobe's appointment, yet the letters of Mr. Jefferson conferring it have an interest that leads me to quote them from the originals in my posession.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 6, 1803.

SIR—Congress have appropriated a sum of money, ($50,000) to be applied to the public buildings under my direction. This falls, of course under the immediate business of the Superintendent, Mr. Munroe, whose office is substituted for that of the Board of Commissioners. The former post of surveyor of the public buildings, which Mr. Hoban held till the dissolution of the board, (at $1700 a year,) will be revived. If you choose to accept it, you will be appointed to it, and would be expected to come on by the 1st of April; indeed, if you could make a flying trip here to set contractors at work immediately in raising freestone, it would be extremely important, because it is now late to have to engage laborers, and the quantity of freestone which can be raised, delivered and cut in the season is the only thing that will limit the extent of our operations this year. I set out to-morrow for Monticello, and shall be absent three weeks, but shall be glad to receive there your answer to this. Accept my friendly salutations and regards.

TH. JEFFERSON.

P. S.—On the raising of the freestone be pleased to consult Col. D. C. Brent who can give you better information and advice on the subject than any other person whatever, having been much concerned in the business himself.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1803.

DEAR SIR:—The letter in which this is enclosed being a public one, and to be produced whenever necessary as a voucher, I have thought it would be useful to add a word in one of a private and friendly nature. From the sum of $50,000 we shall take between $5,000 and $10,000 for covering the north wing of the Capitol and the President's house. The residue of $40,000 to $45,000 will be employed in building the south wing, as far as it will go. I think it will raise the external walls to the uppermost window-sills, being those of the *entresols*, and I have no doubt Congress at their next session will give another $50.000, which will complete that wing, inside and out, in the year 1804. Before that period the repairs of the frigates will become so threatening that I have no doubt they will come into the proposition of the dry dock to rescue themselves from heavier calls. I mention these things to show you the probability of a pretty steady employment of a person of your character here; though the present job has the appearance of being for the present season only—say, of eight or nine months—and that your being in possession of the post will put all other competitors out of the question. Should you think proper to undertake it, if you come here on a flying trip, as suggested in my other letter, you can advise with Mr. Munroe, who will set into motion whatever you may desire; and if you can be here finally the first week in April you will find me here, and everything may be put under full sail for the season. Accept my best wishes and respects.

TH. JEFFERSON.

P. S.—I think a great quantity of sheet-iron will be wanting.

Mr. Latrobe came accordingly. His salary was $1,700 while visiting Washington occasionally only; but was increased to $3,500 when he made his permanent residence there. The "eight or nine months," as we will see, extended to as many years.

Born in England, though of American descent on his mother's side, Mr. Latrobe was theoretically and practically an architect, having studied in the office of Cockrell, eminent in London in the profession, and having had a large experience in the erection of buildings in England. Besides this, he was a person of very remarkable and various accomplishments, versed in many languages, an adept in natural science, an admirable draughtsman, imbued with the spirit of his profession and devoted to it—an engineer, too, as well as an architect. Coming to America in 1796, he built the Virginia penitentiary, at Richmond, and many private mansions, and, removing to Philadelphia in 1798, designed the Bank of Pennsylvania and constructed the old water-works, that, in 1800, and long afterwards, supplied Philadelphia with water. While in Virginia he became acquainted with Mr. Jefferson, who, when the work on the public buildings was resumed, placed them, as we have seen, under his charge.*

The Capitol at this time was in the charge of Mr. George Blagden, who had been the principal stonemason under Hallet, Hatfield, and Hoban, and

* B. Henry Latrobe was descended from the Boneval Family of France, a younger branch of which, John Henry Boneval de la Trobe, emigrated to Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, entered the military service of the Prince of Orange, went with him to England, was severely wounded at the battle of the Boyne, married and settled in Waterford, and died in Dublin at the age of 96. His son Benjamin La Trobe, born April 19, 1728, joined the Moravian Church, was married, in 1766, to Anna Margaretta Antes, of Pennsylvania, who had been sent to England by her Moravian parents to be educated at a school of "The United Brethren," where Mr. Latrobe met and married her. They had three sons, Christian Ignatius, prominent in the Moravian Church, distinguished for his compositions in sacred music and known to the literary world by his travels in Africa; Benjamin Henry, the subject of this notice; and Frederick, a physician, who settled at Dorpat, in Livonia. In the "History of Manchester" there is an admirable engraving by Bromly of the Rev. Benjamin La Trobe, from a painting by Astley, a distinguished artist, and a memoir showing the high position he held in the regard of his cotemporaries.

B. Henry Latrobe was born May 1, 1764, in Yorkshire, England, where his education was carefully attended to by his father; and at twelve years of age was sent to a Moravian Seminary in Saxony, where he remained until prepared to enter the University of Leipsic, where he completed his education. In 1785 he left Leipsic; and with some college friends, in a spirit of adventure and frolic, entered the Prussian Army as a cornet of Huzzars; was twice in severe actions, in the last of which he was badly wounded; resigned his commission, and, after some time passed in traveling, returned to England in 1786.

On the death of his father, which happened soon after he entered the office of Mr. Cockerill, as stated in the text, and adopted the profession of an architect.

Here his probation was brief. His acquirements on all subjects, extraordinary for his years, gave him great advantages, and on leaving Mr. Cockerill in 1788 he soon found himself fully occupied, and was made, in the following year, Surveyor of the Public Offices and Architect and Engineer of the City of London.

In 1790 Mr. Latrobe married Miss Lydia Sellon, sister of the well-known law-writer of that name; and by her had two children, a son and a daughter. In 1793 his wife died, and two years afterwards, influenced largely by his political and republican views, and by the same spirit that had carried him into the Prussian Army, he came to America regardless of the prospect of lucrative employment in England, and declining a Surveyorship of the Crown, offered him by Lord Barham, at a salary of £1,000 a year. Embarking at London on the 25th November, 1795, he landed in Norfolk on the 20th March, 1796. To continue the account of his life would be to make this notice a biography—to do justice to which, a volume would be necessary. Sufficient has been said to supply what seems to be wanting in the brief reference in the text.

Mr. Latrobe died September 3, 1820, in New Orleans, where, at the time of his death, he was engaged in erecting works for supplying the city with water.

to whose ability and personal worth and integrity Mr. Latrobe's correspondence bears ample testimony.

The north wing had been so far completed in 1800 as to be occupied by the Senate, the courts, and the library of Congress. The south wing was little more than an enclosure, some twenty feet in height, within which was an oval brick building, occupied by the House of Representatives, and called by the public "the Oven." Of this Mr. Latrobe reported, in 1804, that "it would have been dangerous to have assembled within it, had its walls not been strongly supported by shores from without." When the oven was pulled down, that the construction of the south wing might go on, the House of Representatives was transferred to the library in the north wing, the books being removed to an adjacent oommittee room. Here, it was so uncomfortable that an amendment actually passed the Senate to transfer Congress to the other end of Pennsylvania avenue, and establish it permanently in the presidential mansion.

The appointment of Mr. Latrobe was the signal for battle with Thornton; nor was it long before the strife waxed warm.

Influenced by the *prestige* of General Washington's approval, Mr. Jefferson was desirous that there should be as few departures as possible from Dr. Thornton's plan; and, with a view to the establishment of friendly relations, Mr. Latrobe called upon its author. The result of the visit is best explained by the following letter, dated February 27, 1804:

"To the President of the United States:

"Dear Sir—I judged very ill in going to Dr. Thornton. In a few peremptory words he in fact told me that no difficulties existed in his plan but such as were made by those who were too ignorant to remove them; and, though these were not exactly his words, his expressions, his tones, his manner, and his absolute refusal to discuss the subject, spoke his meaning more strongly and offensively than I have expressed."

In Mr. Jefferson's reply, dated the following day, he says:

"Dear Sir—I am very sorry the explanations attempted between Dr. Thornton and yourself on the manner of finishing the House of Representatives have not succeeded;" and the President then goes on to state what has been already quoted in regard to the selection of Dr. Thornton's plan."

A word here with regard to this plan, which is now before me. When the oven was removed from the south wing, the architect had before him a rectangular area surrounded by walls that had been carried up as high as the basement story, and which corresponded externally with the north wing. Within this area all that Thornton's plan showed were twenty-four little squares, with inscribed circles, representing the position of as many columns. On one of the three plans, which I have already spoken of, Dr. Thornton had drawn lines, to signify the divisions into rooms of the space between the external walls.

Of this plan Mr. Latrobe writes to the President on the 29th of March, 1804, after Dr. Thornton had refused to hear him:

"No. 1 is an exact copy of the plan proposed by Dr. Thornton for the arrangement of the ground floor into offices and committee-rooms.

"It is liable to these remarks: 1. The author has forgotten that the open space enclosed by the elliptical hall becomes a dark cellar, the hall of legislation being raised to the story above. 2. Therefore, the doors leading into it are useless, if not absurd. 3. None of the rooms can be furnished with fire-places, excepting on the outer wall; and it is now too late to open them there, on account of the solidity of the stonework and the hardness of the material of which it is composed. 4. No staircase can be carried up behind the Speaker's chair, between the wall and the elliptical enclosure, for want of room."

Without pursuing Mr. Latrobe's objections further, his letter explains, among other things, how he proposes to obviate the difficulty caused by the elliptical form of the chamber, by substituting two semicircles abutting on a parallelogram; and referring then to Dr. Thornton's plan—where spacious stairs were shown leading only to a gallery and to a room fifty feet square, with but one window, and that in a corner—says, "I have taken the liberty to alter the whole of this part of the plan;" and then he proceeds to describe the construction, with a portion of which all are now familiar who have visited the south wing through the basement entrance. This letter is a long one, and explains in detail the design that it was proposed to follow. Another, and longer letter, dated April 29, describes, in still more detail, Mr. Latrobe's plan, which thus became an original one, as regarded the interior arrangements of this part of the Capitol; and which, having been approved by the President, was subsequently carried out. Of this, the corridors and committee-rooms, the stairs and the lobby with its panelled dome —all of which defied the flames when the Capitol was burned by the British in 1814—still remain.

It was only natural that Dr. Thornton should have been dissatisfied with criticism like the foregoing, which was the substance of Mr. Latrobe's replies to questions proposed to him by a Committee of the House of Representatives; and the letter of the 29th of April concludes as follows: "I have lately received a letter from Dr. Thornton on the subject of the answers which I gave to the Committee of the House of Representatives. In these answers I expressed as much as possible the truth as regarded the original plan, and thought I had spoken of it with delicacy. The letter to me is, among those who admire the fashion, an unequivocal challenge to the field."

Mr. Latrobe's plan of the south wing, as described in these letters, having, as already said, been approved, there was no further reference to Dr. Thornton. No sooner, however, had work there been begun than it was found that the entire wing, including the exterior wall even, had to be taken down to the foundation, owing to the defective character of the materials and workmanship. In this portion of the Capitol, therefore, Mr. Latrobe had a *tabula rasa*, with the single exception of the exterior, which had to conform to that of the north wing, which was already under roof and occupied.

In the address, already more than once referred to, Mr. Latrobe is said

"to have accepted and availed himself of Hatfield's services in the prosecution of the work." I hardly think that this could have been so. When Mr. Latrobe was appointed "Surveyor of the public buildings," he was engaged as engineer in constructing the orginal plan of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and resided sometimes in Wilmington and sometimes in New Castle—paying occasional visits only to Washington—until the work on the canal ceasing, for want of funds, in 1808, he removed to Washington with his family. Dur ng his absence, the clerk of the works, Mr. John Lenthall, executed the singularly minute instructions which, in letters and drawings in detail, he received from Mr. Latrobe. The entire correspondence and many of the drawings are in my possession. They left nothing to be done but to obey them. In all this time, from 1803 to 1808, I find but a single letter to Mr. Hatfield, which I quote, for the double purpose of correcting a mistake and showing the opinion entertained of Mr. Hatfield by his successor.

"NEWCASTLE, April 28, 1804.

"MR. GEORGE HATFIELD :

"DEAR SIR,—By mistake I carried the enclosed letter to New Castle. You have conferred a favor upon me by its communication, which is the more important as I am now at open war with Dr. Thornton. . . . If you could go over your drawings and ascertain what is his . . in the plan now said to be the original plan, I should be infinitely obliged to you. The contest which must now inevitably ensue is highly disagreeable; but I shall enter on it wi hout reluctance if, in any respect, it can lead to the removal of that load of calumny with which you have been treated. My opinion of you can be of little consequence, while you possess such talents, taste, and knowledge, as are more easily admired than imitated. All that is necessary to be done is to expose the truth."

Had Hatfield's services been "accepted and availed of," Lenthall would not have been the only person to whom letters in regard to the plan or construction of the building would have been addressed.

One might reasonably suppose that, having held his ground against Dr. Thornton, and escaped the fate, so far, of Hallet and Hatfield, all would have been plain sailing with the architect. But the President was now to be contended with. Mr. Jefferson had studied architecture while in Paris as minister of the United States to France. Never interfering with Mr. Latrobe in the practical parts of his profession, he nevertheless had notions of his own ; and the voluminous correspondence that the letter-books contain shows the cases in which he sat in judgment, in matters of taste, when the Capitol was under construction during his presidency.

As already said, Mr. Latrobe had substituted two semicircles abutting on a parallelogram for Dr. Thornton's ellipsis ; the whole covered by a flat dome—the centre of which was necessarily cylindrical—supported by a colonnade of twenty-four columns standing on a wall, some seven feet above the floor of the hall, beyond which were the galleries and lobbies. For reasons of economy, as well as taste, Mr. Latrobe preferred that these columns

should be after the model furnished by the Clepsydra at Athens or by the Doric order as exhibited in the Theatre of Marcellus at Rome; and among the drawings in the portfolios are two admirable sections, colored and shaded —one north and south, the other east and west—showing the æsthetic effect of each design. In the letter which accompanied these drawings is the earliest suggestion, of which I am aware, of the employment of iron in architectural decoration. "The bells of the capitals," says the writer, referring to the Clepsydra, "may be easily cast in one piece of iron, with the upper row of plain leaves; the other may be cast separately and fixed with copper rivets." Mr. Jefferson, however, insisted upon the columns of the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates. This was the more remarkable, inasmuch as Mr. Jefferson had suggested, in one of his letters, "whether it would not be well to make the internal columns of well-burnt brick, moulded in portions of circles adapted to the diminution of the columns;" adding: "I know of an instance of a range of six or eight columns in Virginia twenty feet high, well proportioned, and properly diminished, executed by a common bricklayer. The bases and capitals would, of course, be of hewn stone. I suggest this for your considerations and tender you friendly salutations."* On another occasion Mr. Latrobe had provided a lantern above a central opening in the arched ceiling of the hall, observing that it would afford a diffused light; while Mr. Jefferson insisted that the alternate panels in the alternate rows of panels into which the ceiling was divided should be of plate glass. It was in vain that the architect spoke of the objectionable cross lights from a hundred openings; of the condensation of moisture on the plate glass dripping on the heads of the members seated at their desks below; of the inevitable leakage where the exterior of the ceiling was the roof of the hall, and exposed to the weather; of the effect of the sun's rays scattered through the chamber: Mr. Jefferson was pertinaceous and peremptory; and having been obliged to yield to the President in the matter and make the best of his plan, there is in one of Mr. Latrobe's letters a marginal sketch of an arrangement of blinds, operated from the interior, to obviate the last-named difficulty. That the ceiling thus perforated, and when admirably painted by George Bridport, at the head of the decorative painters of the day, was picturesquely effective was admitted; but it was found in practice to be open to the objections that had been urged against it.

It is proper to add, in regard to Mr. Jefferson's interference in the construction of the Capitol, that, with the above exceptions, what he said in this connection was, in the main, suggestive—not mandatory. In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, written in 1811, to be found in the appendix to Dunlap's "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in America," Mr. Latrobe refers to Mr. Jefferson's "positive orders that I should introduce Corinthian columns into the House of Representatives, and put one hundred lights of plate glass into the ceiling, contrary to my declared judgment and earnest entreaties and representations. In other respects, however, the honor which the friendship of that great man has

*Jefferson's Correspondence, vol. iv, p. 535.

done me obliterates all feeling of dissatisfaction on account of those errors of a vitiated taste and an imperfect attention to the practical effect of his architectural projects."

In the January number of *Harper's Magazine* for 1869 there is the following paragraph, which it is proper to notice in this connection : "It is within the old Capitol that some of our earlier statesmen rivaled one another in the decorative arts. Jefferson evinced a good deal of architectural taste and capability in pillars varied after the likeness of sheaves of our ancient maize, the ears and blades and silk forming the capital, the clustered, jointed stems bound together for the shaft ; and in designs where the blossoms and foliation of the tobacco plant make an effect as exquisite to the full as the old acanthus leaf;" and in a previous number of the same popular periodical a writer, speaking of a visit to Monticello, says : "In the spacious and lofty hall only one object of the sculptor's art remains. It is a model in plaster of the capital composed by Jefferson for a new order of Architecture—purely American—in which the column was to consist of maize or Indian corn stalks. The capital has the same general form and style of the Corinthian, but the ornaments are composed of the leaves and blossoms of the tobacco plant, regularly grouped, instead of the acanthus."*

These statements do great injustice; and the deserved popularity and general accuracy of the magazine give them a claim to consideration. The works of an architect are his title deeds to a fame that is too often the only compensation he receives for the labors of a life-time. To take from him the credit that is his due is to rob him of what belongs to him. Although he may not have built Giotto's Tower or Wren's Cathedral, he and those who come only after him may take the same pride in his work, however comparatively insignificant, that the Florentine or the Englishman did in theirs; and it becomes the duty of those to whom their reputation is an inheritance to vindicate it when occasion serves.

In the reconstruction of the north wing of the Capitol, Mr. Latrobe planned a vestibule in which are six columns with the capitals modelled from maize; and on the 28th of August, 1809, I find him writing the following letter to Mr. Jefferson, who was then at Monticello :

"Dear Sir,—I have packed up and sent to Richmond, to be forwarded to Monticello a box containing the model of the capital of the columns of the lower vestibule of the senatorial department of the north wing of the Capitol, which is composed of ears of maize, on a short frustrum, raising it about four feet from the ground. It may serve for a dial stand; and should you appropriate it for that use, I will forward to you a horizontal dial in Pennsylvania marble of the proper size. These capitals during the Summer session obtained me more applause from the members of Congress, than all the works of magnitude or difficulty that surround them. They christened them the 'corn-cob capitals.'—whether for the sake of alliteration I cannot tell, but certainly not very appropriately."

That Mr. Latrobe would have written such a letter to Mr. Jefferson, had

*Harper's Monthly Magazine of July, 1853.

the latter been the inventor or the originator of the capital, is out of the question. In 1832 I saw it, not in plaster, but in the freestone of which the old Capitol is built. It was then a sort of loggia that extended from the main building at Monticello.

A word now with respect to the tobacco plant capital. In the north wing is the oval area in which the main stairs were originally placed. These were not interfered with by Mr. Latrobe in 1805, and consisted of double flights from the basement to the Senate Chamber floor or story. The lower flights ascended in opposite directions to a common landing; from which other flights, at right angles, continued upwards to the corridor, on which doors opened from adjacent apartments. When the Capitol was rebuilt after its destruction by the British, this oval of very massive brick work was permitted to remain from economical considerations; and in this way the incongruity of a circle, circumscribed by an ellipsis, came to pass. The stairs were, however, removed to the position they now occupy; and in their stead were substituted a circular arcade below, with a circular colonnade above. In this colonnade are the tobacco capitals, which were designed by Mr. Latrobe when rebuilding the north wing in 1816 or 1817. Mr. Madison was then the President, and Mr. Jefferson had for years ceased to have anything to do with the building. I recollect distinctly seeing the sculptors at work on the capitals in one of the rooms of the north wing which was used as a workshop for the time being. That my father always claimed them, and was proud of them, I know of my own knowledge; nor did I ever understand that they or the maize columns were attributed to Mr. Jefferson, until my attention was called, very recently, to the articles in the two numbers of *Harper*. Had my father remained longer in the employment of the Government, the general idea, originating in the corn-stalk column, would have been further elaborated, as it has been done by your distinguished President; and I have now in my possession full sized drawings of a capital whose ornamentation is derived from the cotton plant.

It is hardly necessary to point out the mistake of the writer of the second of the articles here alluded to, who places the tobacco capitals on the corn stalk shafts—a combination of which neither Mr. Jefferson nor Mr. Latrobe would have had reasons to be proud.*

I can still recall, among the shadowy impressions of my earliest boyhood, the effect, approaching awe, produced upon me by the old Hall of Representatives. I fancy I can see the heavy crimson drapery that hung in massive

* "Our maize leaf is not less graceful in form than the lotus of Egypt or the acanthus of Greece, and the pillars in the lower vestibule of the Senate entrance to the Capitol (their clustering shafts representing a bundle of reeds or stalks of Indian corn, and the capitals composed of the ear and leaf of the same plant) must be regarded as a happy inspiration of Latrobe." "It is said they attracted the notice and commendation of Thomas Jefferson." —Quoted from "Hints on Public Architecture," by R. Dale Owen, 1849, pp. 9, 10, where the pillar and capital are engraved.

In the "Life of Fennel," by himself, 1814, p. 417, referring to the corn stalk columns, the author says: "Latrobe has set one noble example, why should it not be followed? We have here a sufficient number of indigenous tress, shrubs, and flowers, from the emblems of which we might form an architectural system of our own. Can any nation be said to be more prolific in subjects of emblematic ornament than this? It is not only the corn stalk and its fruit: hundreds of native productions would, under the hands of an ingenious master, form emblematic columns, and encouragement to the strength of our country by adopting them.

folds between the tall fluted Corinthian columns to within a short distance of their base; and I remember, or I think I remember, the low gilded iron railing that ran from base to base, and over which the spectators in the gallery looked down upon the members on the floor. I seem to see, even now, the Speaker's chair, with its rich surroundings, and the great stone eagle which, with outspread wings, projected from the frieze, as though it were hovering over and protecting those who deliberated below. Of course, after so many years, it is not impossible that form and color have been given to the memories of a boy, nine years old at the time, by what he has since seen in the portfolios which were almost the picture-books of his childhood. Be this as it may, however, there can be no question that the old Hall of Representatives was a noble room. Even the British officer, who was ordered to destroy it, is reported to have said, as he stood at the entrance, "that it was a pity to burn anything so beautiful." In a letter from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Latrobe, dated Monticello, April 14, 1811, he says: "I declared, at many and all occasions, that I considered you the only person in the United States who could have executed the Representative Chamber, or who could execute the middle building on any of the plans proposed;" and again, on the 12th of July, 1812, referring to a letter in which Mr. Latrobe had spoken of attacks upon him, Mr Jefferson says: "With respect to yourself, the little disquietudes from individuals not chosen for their taste in works of art will be sunk in oblivion, while the Representative Chamber will remain a durable monument to your talents as an architect."*

Turning now to the north wing. With the exception of the exterior freestone walls and the brick work surrounding the oval area in which were the principal stairs, this seems to have been mainly a wooden building. Columns, when introduced, as in the Senate Chamber, which was then on the basement floor, were posts, in which form was given by lath and plaster. Mr. Latrobe had but little to do with it prior to 1805. In a letter to Mr. Jefferson, dated August 31, 1805, giving the details of a very careful examination, he expresses the opinion, in words more emphatic, it must be admitted, than elegant, though better suited perhaps than any other to convey the idea, that "it must some day be completely gutted and solidly constructed in the interior." "The girders," he says, "that supported the joists of the ceiling on the west side were being destroyed by dry rot. In the Senate Chamber, the plastering of the columns is so burst, as to gape from top to bottom from half an inch to an inch. The state of these columns is dangerous, and it is impossible to say to what extent a repair, by pulling off the lath and plaster and repairing them, might lead. I have directed a band of strong linen to be put around them, drawn together on the side next the gallery, so as not to be visible from below. When that is done, the cracks may be filled and the whole whitewashed, and the failure cannot be seen." From this it would appear, that these columns stood on a wall of some height above the floor of the Senate. "Another large patch," continues the writer, "has lately fallen from the ceiling on the right of the President's chair." From these extracts,

* Jefferson's Correspondence, vol. v., p. 578.

the character of the whole construction may be inferred. In a later letter to the President, Mr. Latrobe says: "No one floor in the whole building could be considered safe. Scarcely a single girder or beam was entirely sound. The tenons of the oak joists were generally rotten, and the only species of timber that has withstood decay was the pine and poplar, of which the beams and pillars were made. All the white oak was seized with dry rot; and even the beams of oak let into sound beams of pine were far advanced to decay. Almost all the plates and bond timbers which were partially buried in the walls were in the interior reduced to powder; and, indeed, many of the pine posts on which lath and plaster columns were formed in the Senate Chamber were rotten. Upon the damaged parts of such timber, the brick piers of the Senate Chamber stood. Independently of the general rottenness of the timber, the frequent alterations which the design has undergone in its original progress had so weakened the work, and one of the heaviest walls had been so cut down in its lower part, that whenever the timber had given way the top must have fallen into the Senate Chamber."

I have extended these quotations to account for the strong language of the architect in speaking of the necessity of a total reconstruction, as well as to explain how it was that when this exposure was made, all who had been connected with work of this description should, year after year, pursue the author with vituperation and abuse.

Nor was Mr. Latrobe alone in his criticism. One of the conditions of the appropriation bill of 1805 required the north wing to be carried up "in solid work specifically." This was done by Mr. Latrobe—retaining only the *position* of the Senate Chamber and the stairs—with the exception of a part on the west side, containing the library, which was designed by Mr. Latrobe, and rebuilt, partly of wood—in a manner that, with this exception, defied the conflagration of 1814, and entitled him to the credit of being the architect of the north as well as the south wing of the Capitol.

The materials from which much of the foregoing has been prepared have been furnished by the letter-books and portfolios already mentioned. That I should have letter-books from a date that knew not press copy books or manifold writers needs an explanation that might be put into a foot note, were it not connected with one who, if not an architect, was an artist, a mechanician, and a scientist, and in this way near of kin to the profession whose members are before me. I refer to Charles Wilson Peale. About the year 1802, he invented what he called "a polygraph," the essential parts of which were a light horizontal rod, with jointed sockets at each end, to hold common quill pens. This was connected with parallel motions; one travelling on the upper part of the inclined desk, while the other was suspended from a frame above it—the two permitting the pen-rod to move the width and length of a sheet of paper. Two of such sheets were held flat by spring bars at their upper edges. The movement of the two pens being thus made identical, while the left hand one, held by the writer, wrote the letter, the right hand one wrote a duplicate original, which was placed in the desk drawer, until a sufficient number had accumulated to be bound and indexed.

Of these originals, I have eighteen volumes, covering the period from 1803 to 1816 inclusive. Unfortunately, they form but one side of the correspondence, which embraces all conceivable subjects. In my father's frequent changes of residence, the other side has been lost. I do not know if there is a polygraph still in existence. If not, this notice will, at any rate, make a matter of record of a most ingenious contrivance, the invention of one whose name is inseparately connected with the history of art in America.*

In 1811, Congress ceased to make appropriations for completing the Capitol. The times were unpropitious. Circumstances that culminated in the war with Great Britain were maturing, and. satisfied with the corridor of rough boards that connected the two wings, Congress postponed for a season the erection of the central building. Among the drawings so often referred to, is one representing the east front of the Capitol, as intended by Mr. Latrobe to be completed. It was engraved by Ackerman in London, and is the same that was afterwards built, although the central dome is represented as a low one, proportionate to the domes on the wings. The huge affair that was substituted for it, is said to have been suggested, if not directed, by Mr. Adams, who was not without architectural pretensions. A prominent feature of Mr. Latrobe's design was the grand central portico projecting from the main floor of the building with the carriage way below, that now characterizes the old Capitol. Thornton's plan shows a shallow portico of eight columns on a level with the basement. To Mr. Adams, also, is said to be due the pitch of the pediments, in which the rules of Corinthian architecture, illustrated in the pediments of the Extension, were violated to accommodate the allegorical figures on the tympanum.

Some idea may be formed of the surroundings of the Capitol, when Congress ceased its appropriations, from a letter to the Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings from Mr. Latrobe, dated February 8, 1811, suggesting the importance of levelling an area of sixty feet wide in front for carriages, which he said ought to be a hundred feet wide, and carrying a permanent platform on the south wing as far as the gallery door on the south-east corner, and on the north to the north door, to facilitate entrance into the court room. Except for motives of economy, he would have advised, he continues, the extension of the platforms to the western angles of both wings. In the same letter, he says, that if there is anything left over from the appropriation asked for, it should be devoted to the repairs of the Pennsylvania Avenue.

The Pennsylvania Avenue, in those days. was little better than a common country road. On either side were two rows of Lombardy poplars, between which was a ditch often filled with stagnant water, with crossing places at intersecting streets. Outside of the poplars was a narrow footway, on which carriages often intruded to deposit their occupants at the brick pavements on

* In a letter to Mr. Jefferson, dated October 2, 1803, Mr. Latrobe, speaking of the polygraph, says: "I am not yet entirely master of the motion, so as to write exactly the same hand which a single pen produces; but in an hour's practice I learned to write with the same ease and rapidity as with a common pen. I doubt not you have heard of the machine, and perhaps you possess one of them. What I have written on the other side is a specimen of the truth with which a copy is made."

which the few houses scattered along the avenue abutted. In dry weather, the avenue was all dust; in wet weather, all mud; and along it "The Royal George"—an old-fashioned, long bodied four horse stage—either rattled with members of Congress from Georgetown in a halo of dust, or pitched, like a ship in a seaway, among the holes and ruts of this national highway.

The Capitol itself stood on the brink of a steep declivity, clothed with old oaks and seamed with numerous gullies. Between it and the Navy Yard, were a few buildings, scattered here and there over an arid common; and following the amphitheatre of hills from the south-east around to the heights of Georgetown—houses few and far between indicated the beginning of the present city. The Patent and Post Office, in one huge un-ornamental, barn-like brick edifice, occupied the place of their marble successors; and at the other end of the avenue, "The White House" had become a conspicuous object with the adjacent public offices. Still following the amphitheatre around, the eye caught a glimpse of Alexandria and rested upon the broad expanse of water where the Eastern Branch joined the Potomac, with Greenleaf's Point between the two, on which the great tribe of the Shawnees once lit its council fires and had its fishing ground.

What this region is now, we all know; what it was then, there are still witnesses living who can tell.

Those who are familiar with the erection of public buildings to-day can hardly appreciate the difficulties that beset, on all sides, the founders of Washington. Now, the telegraph will set men to work in the quarries of Maine or Tennessee, to furnish building materials in Washington, with the assurance of having them delivered in little more time than was required to send a letter and receive an answer in 1800."*

When appropriations ceased, the architect's occupation was gone; and Mr. Latrobe had to look back upon eight years of struggle, mortification, and abuse, which not even the exuberant praise of Mr. Jefferson, and the unflinching support of both Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson, could compensate.

In a letter that he wrote, on the eve of leaving Washington, to Mr. William Jones, then Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Latrobe says: "When I was appointed surveyor of the public buildings of the United States, all the persons formerly employed had been dismissed. My system was totally in opposition to that formerly established. Every step I have taken for ten years past has been watched and reported, and the members of Congress have been besieged in detail with complaints of my arbitrary extravagance. The Federal papers have been filled with abuse of me; and yet these very men erected the north wing—a building half finished only—at the expense of $330,000, of lath and plaster and rotten wood internally, paying five and a half dollars for stone per ton and five to six dollars per thousand for bricks; while the south wing, in quantity and quality of material three times the value, vaulted throughout and sculptured and painted, stone costing from six to ten dollars per ton, bricks

* In a circular addressed to members of Congress in 1806 Mr. Latrobe explains the delay in the execution of public work in Washington from the beginning. It is in itself an interesting history. I am not aware that there is more than a single copy in existence, which has been carefully preserved in the library of the Maryland Historical Society.

from seven to eight dollars per thousand, was built by me for $274,000." It may be admitted that it was not in ordinary human nature for these men to see quietly the exhibition of their incompetency which the process of substitution and reconstruction developed; and hence the abuse which was heaped upon the architect, in the hope that, as Hallet and Hatfield had been crushed, he would be crushed too. Unmoved by it all, Mr. Latrobe, with the confidence of the two presidents under whom he served, resisted successfully to the end.

Architects were not regarded in the United States socially, as a general rule, at the beginning of the century, as they are now. In a letter to Volney, dated July 11, 1811, Mr. Latrobe says: "Thinking only of the profession and of the affluence which it yields in Europe to all who follow it, you forget that I am an engineer in *America;* that I am neither a mechanic nor a merchant, nor a planter of cotton. rice, or tobacco. You forget—for you know it as well as I do—that with us the labor of the hand has precedence over that of the mind; that an engineer is considered only as an overseer of men who dig, and an architect as one that watches others who hew stone or wood. But, in fact, the profession is becoming, by degrees. better known and respected." It may be added that, in this respect, things have, indeed, changed in eighty years.

Too brave to yield to mere opposition, however violent; too proud to conciliate by flattery to avert it; confident that his works would be his vindication, Mr. Latrobe's voluminous correspondence shows throughout that he never lost sight of the dignity his profession required him to maintain; and as he loved it, so he fought for it, and, in the end, he won

It would not be right to omit, in an account of the old Capitol, several whose names are associated with it. Lenthall, the clerk of the works, a man of singular ability, I have already mentioned. Another was George Blagden, of the same type, who was in charge, after Hallet and Hatfield and Hoban left Then there were Andrei and Giuseppe Franzoni, brought, at Mr. Jefferson's instance, from Italy in 1805—the first, a sculptor of architectural decoration, and the other of figures. Besides their own handiwork, they instructed others; and in one of Mr. Latrobe's letters he speaks of four Americans taught by Andrei, engaged npon the Corinthian capitals of the Hall of Representatives.

It was Franzoni who modelled the cornstalk columns already referred to, and a statue of Liberty, which, with other of his works, was destroyed when the old Capitol was burnt. He was followed, in 1815, by his brother, Carlo Franzoni—a man of decided genius, great readiness, and a thoroughly educated sculptor. He modelled the figure of History in her car, with which we are all familiar in the present Hall of Statues; also, figures of North and South Carolina, represented as sisters, the arm of one around the neck of the other; also, Massachusetts and Maine—a mother leading her child; for Maine was as yet a district only. These were figures of the heroic size, a part of a series intended by Mr. Latrobe to have places in the building. Another work of Carlo Franzoni is the figure of Justice in bas-relief in the law library of the

old north wing. Other sculptors followed these—Consici, Capellano, and more; but, with the old Capitol, the names of Andrei and the Franzonis are more especially connected.

After the burning of the Capitol. Mr. Latrobe was called from Pittsburg, where he had been engaged in introducing steamboats on the Western waters, to rebuild it, in 1815; and there is a letter from him to Mr. Jefferson describing the condition in which the flames had left it. After referring to the injury done to the various parts of the building, Mr. Latrobe says: "In the Hall of Representatives the devastation had been dreadful. There was here no want of materials for conflagaration; for when the number of members of Congress was increased the old platform was left in its place and another raised over it, giving an additional quantity of dry and loose timber. All the stages and seats of the galleries were of timber and yellow pine. The mahogany desks, tables, and chairs were in their places. At first, rockets were fired through the roof; but they did not set fire to it. They sent men on it. but it was covered with sheet iron. At last they made a great pile in the centre of the room of the furniture; and, retiring, set fire to a quantity of rocket stuff in the middle. The whole was soon in a blaze, and so intense was the flame that the glass of the lights was melted, and I have now lumps weighing many pounds run into mass. The stone is, like most freestone, unable to resist the force of flame; and I believe no known material would have been able to resist so sudden and intense a heat. The exterior of the columns and entablature scaled off, and not a vestige of fluting or sculpture remained." The several blocks, out of which the columns had been made, yielding unequally to the fire, rested, the edge of one on an inner portion of another; and the wonder was that such a skeleton continued to stand even for an hour. So fragile, and yet so massive, was it, that the laborers hesitated to venture within the spectral colonnade. Finally, by piling cordwood between the columns up to the entablature, it became safe to use the ordinary means for its removal.

It is not necessary to describe how the oblong hall of the old Capitol was changed into the semi-circle of the present hall of statues; or how the breccia columns took the place of the sandstone ones from Acquia Creek; or the other alterations with which you are all familiar. In 1817, Mr. Latrobe resigned as architect, and Mr. Charles Bulfinch, an architect of ability and skill, a refined and courteous gentleman, was appointed in his place, and carried out with little change. Mr. Latrobe's design.

And so, the Capitol remained for years; and Dr. Thornton and Hallet and Hatfield and Hoban and Latrobe had passed away—their strifes forgotton, and their names even sounding strange to the new generations that were treading on their graves—until the growth of the nation. the increasing number of its representatives, a greater refinement and a larger luxury, and, especially, the conviction that Washington was now and for ever to be the permanent seat of the Government of the United States, required the Capitol to be extended. Of how this has been done by Thomas U. Walter, I can scarcely speak in his presence as I would like to speak, could I find words to do justice to the last architect of the vast pile that now looks down upon the

Federal city. The pupil of Strickland, as Strickland was the pupil of my father, it has been with me a pleasing fancy for more than a quarter of a century to believe that there was, in some faint way, a law of descent, applicable under the circumstances, which connected the architect who clothed Thornton's skeleton with sinew and muscle and beauty, until the whole creature became his own, with his brilliant, refined, and accomplished successor, who, at the head of a profession, socially, to-day, without a superior, has absorbed all that has been done before in what is now the Capitol ; who, making the magnificent dome,—on whose iron sheets the hammer never ceased to ring during the war that threatened to make the whole structure worthless—the controlling feature of the design, has screened with it all the exterior littlenesses of a "vitiated taste," and made even the incongruities of the Italian Renaissance subserve the purposes of genius.* Nor can I close an address, whose length I know must have taxed your patience, better than by quoting from the corner-stone of the Capitol extension the grand words that Webster placed there.

"If, therefore," thus ends the inscription, "it shall hereafter be the will of God that this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundation be upturned and this stone be brought to light, BE IT KNOWN, that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm; that the Constitution still exists unimpaired, and with all its original usefulness and glory, growing every day stronger and stronger in the great body of the American people and attracting more and more the admiration of the world. All here assembled, whether belonging to public life or to private life, with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this deposit, and the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the columns and entablatures now to be executed over it may endure forever God save the United States of America."

At the conclusion of Mr. Latrobe's address, he was greeted with loud applause, and received the thanks of the Convention.

Mr. Latrobe : I have brought with me the actual working drawings for the Capitol, or such of them as remain, which were furnished by my father from time to time, and sent from Wilmington and Newcastle, as I have mentioned in my address, to Mr. Lenthall. There are a good many of them, but I will leave them here during the session of your Convention for the inspection of the members who may feel an interest in seeing them. They are entirely at your service.

The President : Mr. Corcoran, who is present, desires me to say to the Convention that he will be very happy to have them visit the Art Gallery at some time during the session.

* Edward Clarke, Esq., the architect in charge of the Capitol, is a pupil of Mr. Walter, thus continuing the fanciful law of descent referred to in the text.

The Secretary, Mr. A. J. Bloor, then read the report of the Board of Trustees, as follows :

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

To the American Institute of Architects :—

The Board of Trustees for the year 1880 held one meeting after the last Convention, and the present Board has held all its regular quarterly and monthly meetings, as well as three special ones, making twelve in all. They have generally been held in the office of the Treasurer, while most of the effects of the Institute are housed with the New York Chapter.

The lengthiest paper read at the last Convention was prepared by an honorary member, a civil engineer by profession, and was published by his professional society, while the shorter ones were published by the *American Architect and Building News*. The cost of the issue of the rest of the Proceedings of the Fourteenth Convention being thus reduced to a minimum, the Committee on Publications were not under the necessity of calling for such a large appropriation as usual, and the remuneration of the editor of the Proceedings was placed at the low figure of $100. On the other hand, the work and coincident expenses of the Treasurer's office have not been sensibly diminished; while those of the Secretary's office have unavoidably been heavier than before. In accordance with the financial requirement adopted at the last Convention, as per Section 3 of Art. II. of the By-Laws, your Board, at its February meeting, fixed the money penalty therein called for at twenty per cent. on the amount due.

At the same meeting, a motion was made looking towards some definite action of your Board with reference to the vital question of increasing the membership and efficiency of the Institute, but it was not till the June meeting that the Secretary was authorized to publish and distribute a circular letter which he had prepared with these objects in view. This was published in July, and, as a copy was sent to every professional member of the Institute, it is placed in the Appendix. The letter was forwarded to those past members who, for non-payment of dues or other causes, had been dropped from the roll of the Institute; and as fast as the Secretary has been able to ascertain the addresses of probably eligible parties, it has been sent to a goodly number of other architects, practising all over the country. The result has been a large demand for the By-Laws, Proceedings, and other documents, and for more detailed information than can be found in these.

Some idea of the correspondence arising from this and ordinary sources may be formed from the fact that the Secretary's letter-press book shows that he has been called on to write during the year over two hundred letters, exclusive of replicates, routine notices, and other perfunctory correspondence: while these again have been exclusive of the work of recording the minutes of the monthly meetings of your Board and that resulting from the reception of visitors. Many of these letters are of necessity long ones, explanatory of nice points and offering suggestions on complicated questions which only an

architect of long practice, and a member of the Institute, familiar with its history and methods, could competently deal with.

Some of the most important action of the last Convention was obviously grounded on the impression that the Institute had heretofore been too loose in the qualifications it demanded from professional members of the higher grade—as shown in its limitation to Fellowship of seventy individuals, the number to be kept up by selection from the inferior grade of those professionally distinguishing themselves—and on the other hand too exacting in its requirements from that lower grade, as evinced in the easement of qualifying processes demanded from, and the increase of privileges accorded to, Associates. And in the circular letter of July, just mentioned, these facts, as well as that of the great reduction of dues payable by both grades, were of course reverted to. But it is yet too early to predict the final results from it; for its distribution, commenced late, went on and is still going on somewhat slowly, owing to unavoidable delay in the accumulation of the latest eligible names, to changes of address, and to the necessity felt by the Secretary for largely using the resultant correspondence to sift the claims of actual or probable candidates, with a number of whom he is still in correspondence.

The elections so far have included two Fellows—Mr. Gordon W. Lloyd, of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. Augustus Bauer, of Chicago, Ill.; while two candidates have made application. The following have been elected Associates: Messrs. D. Knox Miller and Thomas D. Evans, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Albert M. West, of Des Moines, Iowa; Stanton M. Howard, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Warren R. Briggs, of Bridgeport, Conn.; Samuel Huckel, Jr., and Edward Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia, Pa.: W. L. B. Jenny, of Chicago, Ill.; R. P. Southard, of Charleston, S. C.; N. W: Wall, of Trinidad, Col.; H. G. Knapp, of New York City; C. F. Driscoll, of Omaha, Neb.; Wm. C. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn.; F. E. Davis, of Baltimore, Md., and C. A. Didden, of Washington, D. C. Three additions have been made to the list of honorary members; viz., Mons. Emile Trélat, of Paris, France; Prof. Chas. Eliot Norton, of Cambridge, Mass.; and Mr. J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Md.; while Mr. Joseph Thatcher Clarke, of Boston, now in Assos, Asia Minor, has been elected Corresponding Member. The only resignation has been that of Mr. L. D. Cleveland. The necrological list for the year. so far as information has been received, includes only two names: that of Associate Alex. R. Esty, of Boston, and that of Mons. Hector Martin Lefuel, Honorary Member. The *American Architect* of July 9, in an appropriate obituary, stated that Mr. Esty died at Framingham, Mass., on the 2d of that month, aged fifty-four years; that the late Richard Bond, of Boston, had been his preceptor, and that he had practised in and about the city for many years with eminent success. After enumerating a number of his principal public works—churches, colleges, schools, and a railroad station—the *American Architect* observed that he was an influential citizen of his native town, had been chairman of its Board of Selectmen, and a Representative in the State Legislature. besides occupying various other responsible offices, and that his loss would be regretted as that of an architect of high and well-balanced attainments, an upright citizen, and a conspicuously active and intelligent man. At the March meeting of the

Board, the following resolution, prepared by the Secretary, was adopted and transmitted to the widow of Mons. Lefuel:—

"The decease, on the last day of the past year, of the eminent French architect, Mons. Hector Martin Lefuel, for many years an Honorary Member of this Institute and of numerous other societies connected with architecture, has been widely recorded in the public prints, and the melancholy intelligence was brought to the official notice of the Board of Trustees representing the American Institute of Architects at its last meeting, by means of a *faire part* letter, received by Mr. President Walter, from the widow, family, and relations of Mons. Lefuel. The death of a man so distinguished, alike as a practitioner in some of the most important public works of his country, as an instructor of aspirants to the profession and as the recipient of many merited honors from abroad, calls for special notice, and this Board, on behalf of the whole Institute, which is not at present in session, desires to place on its minutes its recognition of the deplora' le loss sustained by the world of architecture in his death, and its appreciation of his high professional character and career. The Board begs to tender to his widow and his family and relations the expression of the Institute's sincere sympathy in their affliction, and has desired the Secretary to transmit this minute to Madame Lefuel."

From the correspondence arising out of the issue of the circular letter to past members and others, the following is selected as representative of a certain portion:

—— August 18, 1881.

Mr. A. J. Bloor,
Secretary.

Dear Sir.—I have received two copies of a circular of the American Institute of Architects which aims to secure a return to the Institute of past members.

I take the liberty to inform you of some of the reasons which tend to the failure of that effort.

1st. Some prominent "Fellows" do not observe that honorable bearing towards other members of the profession which common business courtesy, no less than the rules of the Institute, demands. To specify: Information comes to me, both from professional and non-professional sources, that Chapter men habitually under-cut in charges, and that, too, with regular clients of other architects. For instance, one of my best clients, who has retained me from my commencing practice, has received an offer from a prominent Chapter man to do his work for two and a half per cent. He still pays me four per cent. I know of other offers of a like character from the same party and others.

Again: By an act of the Chapter some time since, in declining the request of a number of applicants for Junior Membership, it seems to an outsider to have taken a decidedly non-progressive position.

If I must contend against underhand procedings, I do not wish to be in close association with the men who make use of them.

Yours very truly, X.

August 20, 1881.

Mr. ——: —

Dear Sir,—I have your favor of the 18th inst. There are a number of Chapters in the Institute, representing the various centres of the country. I presume your references are to the . . . Chapter and some of its members.

I have not before been informed as to the action you allege of it in regard to the application of parties for Junior membership. It seems to me desirable, as a rule, to encourage candidature for any grade in a Chapter, but if the majority of an organized body vote against a proposed addition to membership it is to be presumed that it has what must appear to it to be good reasons for its course. In regard to your other point: Assuming to be correct the information which you say has come to you of questionable practices on the part of certain members of the Chapter of your locality, allow me to ask if you think there is more or less of such practices prevalent since the establishment of the Institute and the local branches (or localizing agencies, as the Chapters may in one sense be called), as there was before either the Institute or its Chapter system existed? My own opinion is not only that the Institute has made it easier for the American architect of to-day to collect five per cent. on his work than it was for old-time practitioners to collect one per cent. but that where one man is now tempted to under-cut a rival—often keeping out of the Institute mainly to enable him the more readily to do so—ten men formerly thought under-cutting a legitimate business transaction. Can you suggest any more practicable and effectual method than stated opportunities for intercourse with each other, outside of the lines of professional competition, for (not attempting to alter human nature and abolish its selfishness but) securing to architects a platform on which the temptation to under-cutting may be reduced in the minimum, while the occasions it offers for influencing the public in their favor are constantly on the increase? If you can, I shall be well pleased to have your suggestions, and to present them to the Institute.

Yours truly,

A. J. BLOOR.

It is proper to add that this correspondence was referred, for the information of his constituents, to the Secretary of the Chapter referred to, and that it elicited remarks from him of which the following are extracts: "The undercutting, if such exists, has never come to my knowledge. . . . Certainly there would seem to be but little need of under-cutting below five per cent. I have never had any trouble in getting that and have rarely had the claim disputed or regarded as too much. At the time of ———'s withdrawal from the Chapter it was generally understood that it was caused by very different reasons, presumably in connection with certain clauses in the Institute Constitution. This, of course, was principally surmise on the part of those who knew the inner workings best."

The donations during the year to the Institute Library have been as follows: From Mr. R. M Hunt, Fellow, ten large photographs of Dutch engineering work; from Mr. Wm. T. Hallet, architect, his volume, entitled "Spe-

cifications for Frame Houses;" from Messrs. Palliser, Palliser & Co., their formula for specifications and agreements; from Mr. Robert Briggs, C. E., and Corresponding Member of the Institute, copies of his pamphlets on the "Ventilation of Halls of Audience," and "The Properties of Air relating to Ventilation and Heating." The record of donations from foreign sources falls within the province of the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence. but one of the foreign donators, the Chevalier J. da Silva, Honorary Member, and for many years an active and honored correspondent of the Institute, elicited the following action, at their January meeting, on the part of your Board:

"The Board of Trustees A. I. A. has heard with pleasure and edification of the public labors of their esteemed Honorary Member, the Chevalier J. da Silva, and desires to express its hearty appreciation and commendation of his zeal and generosity in the cause of architecture and archæology, and his munificent gift of several hundred copies of the same to the Governments of Portugal, Spain, and Brazil. As the Board recognizes that whatever is "accomplished in any country in the direction of science, art, or industry necessarily enures in the end to the benefit of all communities in the commonwealth of nations, it derives great pleasure from hearing that the French Government has suitably marked its appreciation of the Chevalier da Silva's valuable labors. The Board, at the next annual Convention of this Institute. will make report of these facts, and will meanwhile be greatly pleased to hear anything on the subject the Chevalier da Silva may find it convenient to communicate. The Board would recommend him to correspond with the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, Mr. T. M. Clark, who will doubtless, be able to give him information [as requested by him] as to the lately organized archæological association in this country."

As the Institute acquires years and influence, there is, as might be expected, an increase in the calls upon it for authoritative opinions, in contested cases naturally falling within the jurisdiction of its specialty; and there is every reason why its Trustees. while careful not to neglect the current and minor duties devolving upon them, should not shirk the more occasional and important ones thus legitimately imposed upon them. The following preamble and resolutions, passed by your Board at a special meeting in August, and based upon a series of minutes presented by Mr. Congdon, summarizes a case of considerable interest:—

"The Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Architects, presuming the accompanying letter of Mr. George Keller A. A. I. A., of Hartford, Conn., to be the correct statement of facts relating to a design furnished by him to the Committee of the Common Council of Buffalo, N. Y., for a soldiers' monument, have duly considered the matter, as a question of professional practice, and resolve as follows:

"If, as alleged, Mr. Keller's design was selected two years ago by a Committee of the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, N. Y., for a soldier's monument, and the report of said Committee was adopted by said Common Council, and the monument authorized to be built, they are in honor bound to carry it into execution under the superintendence of the architect of the

design, at the usual rate of compensation, as per schedule of charges A, I. A.

"The Committee, in rejecting Mr. Keller's design, after having adopted it two years ago, and in appointing a sub-committee to ascertain if a better design could be obtained (while still retaining Mr. Keller's original design, and notwithstanding a majority were still in favor of his design at a second competition), without giving him notice that the competition was abandoned, have, in the opinion of this Board, acted unjustly to Mr. Keller as an architect, and brought discredit upon the whole system of competition, which requires the utmost fairness in its detail to make it anything but unacceptable to the best interests of the profession and of the public.

"We would also state that, in the opinion of this Board, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case as stated in the accompanying letter of Mr. Keller. professional courtesy should prevent any interference with just rights while this matter is in its present unsettled state."

Mr. Keller has since furnished the Secretary with a series of reasons why, in the interest of the maximum of the artistic rendering of such work; the architect should sometimes combine the functions of designer and contractor for its execution. This case will remind old members of another which occurred seven years ago as reported in the eighth Proceedings, and in which the Quarter-Master General of the United States Army sought and obtained an opinion from the then President of the Institute, the late Mr. Upjohn, which was afterwards endorsed by the Institute in Convention,—in regard to the proper remuneration of an architect for monumental work performed for the United States Government.

The following illustrates another instance of resort to your Board for an official opinion on an important question raised by one of the documents of the Institute itself—the schedule of charges recommended by it. The opinion was given at its September meeting. The question had been asked a number of times in previous years and had been responded to from the Secretary's office, but an answer had never before been officially formulated by your Board.

"It is the opinion of the Board of Trustees of the American Institute of Architects that the supervision or superintendence of an architect, as distinguished from the superintendence of a clerk of the works, means such occasional inspection of a building in process of erection, or of other work. as the architect, personally or by deputy, finds necessary to insure its being executed in conformity with his designs and specifications or directions, and to enable him to decide when the successive instalments provided for in the agreements are due and payable. It includes, among his other duties, the exercise of authority to stop the progress of work condemned under it, to decide in constructive emergencies, and to order necessary changes."

In conclusion, your Board feels it its duty to urge the necessity of an increased *esprit de corps* on the part of the whole profession, as represented in America, if it is serious in the desire to make the most for itself and the public of its opportunities and possibilities. To meet the unavoidable expenses of such necessary work as has herein been exemplified or implied, the Board can only suggest

a large increase of membership and a full appreciation on the part of its constituents generally, that such work, faithfully done, up to a maximum mark, cannot be accomplished in amateur or sporadic fashion; but requires at least as high qualifications and at least as close and prolonged application as are demanded for the success of the most extensive individual practice.

And, moreover, members should reflect that associative obligations—that adequate attendance at local meetings—are as important as the prompt payment of dues. The fallacy should at once be discarded, if it is entertained by anyone, that a member who simply pays his dues—even supposing them to be much higher than they have been reduced to—can do as much for the Institute as the Institute does for him.

Respectfully submitted for the Board of Trustees, by

A. J. BLOOR,
Secretary A. I. A.

(Appendix.)

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 335 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
July 1, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—The American Institute of Architects has reduced its Annual Dues for Associates to five dollars—no initiation fee being required—while it has given them the privilege of voting, before withheld. For Fellows (limited to seventy) the initiation fee has been reduced to ten dollars, and the annual dues likewise to ten dollars.

The Board of Trustees assume that architects old enough to remember the former drawbacks to practice recognize the fact that it is chiefly the Institute which has been instrumental in raising the profession so far towards its natural influential position. The schedule of charges recommended by it is now generally acknowledged in the courts, by corporations, and by private individuals. The Institute publishes every year a pamphlet of the Proceedings of its successive Annual Conventions (of which fourteen have been issued), as well as other matter of technical and general interest to practitioners. These are but the beginnings of what may be secured by intelligent interchange and concerted action among the members of the profession, through the medium of its recognized society.

The Secretary is instructed to forward this note to the past members of the Institute—a list of whom may be found in the lately issued Fourteenth Proceedings—in the hope that the increased practice resulting from the general prosperity of the country and the decreased financial obligations within the society may restore old ties; and to architects generally in the persuasion that they will recognize the benefit to all of an active and organized *esprit du corps* among practitioners in the same art. He will be very glad to answer questions and forward documents giving information in detail.

Respectfully,
THOS. U. WALTER,
President.

A. J. BLOOR,
Secretary.

The Treasurer, Mr. O. P. Hatfield, then read his report, as follows:

O. P. HATFIELD, *Treasurer, in Account with* THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

Dr.

1880. Oct. 1.	To Balance from last Report			$264 23
1881. Sept. 30.	" Cash to date, from following sources:			
	Sales of publications			3 80
	Initiations, two at $10			20 00
	Contributions due Oct. 1875	$5 00		
	" " " 1879	7 25		
	" " Feb., 1880	112 25		
	" " Oct., 1880	544 50		
	" " 1881	590 00		
	Total contributions			1,259 00
	Total debits			$1,547 03

Cr.

1881. Sept. 30.	By Cash to date, paid on following account:			
	Secretary's clerical services	$411 17		
	" printing and stationery	50 47		
	" postage	24 80		
	" express, telegrams, and sundries	6 42		
	Total Secretary's expenses			$492 86
	Treasurer's clerical services	$241 50		
	" printing and stationery	5 23		
	" postage	10 59		
	" express, collection, and sundries	7 09		
	Total Treasurer's expenses			264 41
	Convention printing and stationery	$15 00		
	" express and telegrams	50		
	Total expenses Convention of 1880			15 50
	Reporting Proceedings	$62 00		
	Editing "	88 24		
	Printing "	90 27		
	Editing By-Laws	11 76		
	Printing "	38 00		
	Total expenses Com. on Pubs.			290 27
	Moving furniture (change of office)			2 75
	By Balance to next Report			481 24
	Total credits			$1,547 03

On motion of the Secretary, the President was requested to appoint an Auditing Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts, and he named Messrs. Ware, Murdoch, and McLaughlin, but Mr. Murdoch's arrangements preventing him from serving, Mr. Schofield was appointed instead.

The President having called for the report of the Committee on Education,

Mr. Ware said: Mr. President, Prof. Sturgis, the chairman of the Committee on Education, is arboad, and has prepared no report. The Secretary accordingly wrote to another member of the Committee, Prof. Ricker, of the Illinois Industrial University, located at Champaign, Illinois, thinking that any statement he might make as to the condition of architectural education in the West, especially as connected with the institution which he has been in charge of for years, would be acceptable to the Institute and the Convention, especially as the educational processes of the East have been from time to time sufficiently set before the Institute in successive reports of the Committee. I have in my hand Prof. Ricker's letter, which I now offer as the report of the Committee.

Mr. Ware then read it, as follows;

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY,
CHAMPAIGN, ILL., Nov. 12, 1881.

A. J. BLOOR, ESQ.,
Secretary of the American Institute of Architects.

DEAR SIR,—Your telegram was duly received, asking me to furnish some further information as to the results of my experience in teaching architecture, and the schemes which I might have projected for the benefit of this School of Architecture.

A similar report was made last year to Professor Ware, the Chairman of the Committee of the Institute on Education, but it unfortunately reached him only after the adjournment of the Convention. As I retained no copy of that report, it is very probable that some repetitions of its matter may occur in this, and for which I must ask your indulgence under the circumstances.

You are well aware that the location of this School of Architecture is, in some respects, unfortunate, being between two cities which have a combined population of only some 10,000 persons, and also at about 125 miles distance from Chicago, which is the nearest large city. At the time this University was founded, it was expected that the principal attendance would be composed of students in agriculture, and that, of course, a rural location would be preferable, where a sufficient extent of farming lands could be secured, and

where the temptations of a city life could be avoided. But, practically, though the College of Agriculture has been very successful, it has been found that farmers' sons and daughters prefer almost any other pursuit, and consequently enter the other Colleges of Engineering, Literature, Science, &c; so the College of Engineering has always had more students and graduates than that of agriculture.

For the College of Engineering, a location in or near some large city would be much better than its present one, since a Class in Engineering or Architecture could then be frequently taken by the Professor in charge, to inspect an engineering work, such as a bridge, a viaduct, rolling mills, &c., or to examine the construction of a first-class city building. This is especially necessary in architecture. since the best and most recent methods in construction are seldom to be found in text books, nor are views and descriptions of the really great buildings of the time often met with in the architectural journals. Hence, in default of this means of education, the necessary information must be collected by the Professor in charge, classified and arranged, and imparted by lectures. Construction must be studied in the workshops, and information as to the progress of architecture and engineering obtained from the technical journals of the library.

Thus, the educational problem in architecture is here considerably different from what it is in an institution of similar character located in a great city.

There is a second point of difference.

The public school system of this State is well developed, has ample funds at its command, and is heartily supported by the people in general; yet many of the country schools are ungraded, and in very few of these are taught all the studies required for admission to this University. Consequently, many of the students who come from such schools are conditioned until they have made up their studies, and are therefore not so well prepared as is the average college student of the Eastern States. Hence, though the University studies are of high grade, the rank of some students is not as good as it might be with better preparation.

A third difference is that the student of Western birth and education is, I believe, more self-reliant, more independent in his modes of thought, and even more intensely practical, than an Eastern college student. He is always asking mentally what is the use of this study or this information? Does it lead to any practical result? Will it pay? If the answers to these questions are unsatisfactory, he will take the study if required, but seldom takes that interest in it which he would if he knew that it was more practical and led to a possible and tangible financial result. So students are in haste to complete their college course, and it is more necessary to guard against their taking too many studies than too few, and this leads, of course, to a lesser degree of thoroughness in their work. They wish to get out into the great world as soon as possible, to do a part of its work and receive their pay therefor.

This condition of mind results probably from the fact that this is still a young State, comparatively, and, though possessing an immense amount of wealth, this is more evenly distributed than is the case in an older community

and most persons are, at least in part, dependent on their own exertions. Many of our students have as great difficulty in obtaining an education as did President Garfield, yet they make the most successful workers after graduation, and very few indeed are unable to find a suitable and worthy part in the world's work.

In regard to the object of the School of Architecture and the general method and means of instruction, I cannot do better than give the following extract from the last biennial report of the Board of Trustees to the Governor of this State, made October 15, 1880.

"OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

The school prepares students for the profession of architecture. For this, a thorough knowledge of scientific principles applied to building, ability and correct taste in design, and a technical knowledge of the various building trades, with skill in the use of tools, are necessary, and are prominent objects of the course of instruction.

INSTRUCTION.

The work of the School of Architecture, in imparting instruction and its aims and methods, may be classified under four heads: 1. The imparting of technical information. 2. Training in the use of the tools and methods employed in the building trades. 3. Training in the use of drafting instruments and materials. 4. Training in the art of original design.

1. Technical information is given as to the materials and methods employed in the various building trades; a knowledge of the preparation of legal papers, contracts, agreements, specifications, and estimates of cost; also a knowledge of the various architectural styles and their most prominent examples. This knowledge is almost wholly imparted by lectures, as few text-books are available, and they are illustrated by engravings, photographs, and sketches, with references to works in the library. The lectures are concise, written with a type-writer on transparent paper, and are then copied by the "blue" process. In this way each student can obtain a complete copy at much less cost than he can write it out for himself. The text is read more easily than manuscript, being in print. The lectures can be made as full and complete as desired, instead of being limited by the time of delivery as is usually the case. Illustrations are also drawn on transparent paper and printed in the same way

2. Training in the use of tools. The object of this is twofold. First, to give the student such knowledge of a trade that, if he meet with reverses in life, he will still have the means of honestly earning a living, or that he may do the work which is often required about a residence or a farm. Second, to teach the student practically the methods of construction which are in use in building, the proper use of the tools, and, above all, to know how work should be done, and the difference between good and bad work, so that he may know that good materials have been used, and that the work has been well done. The special object of this is to prepare a student for taking charge of the construction of a building, as superintendent or architect, rather than to fit him merely for working at a trade. One year of honest work in the classes in shop practice proves sufficient to attain this result.

3. Training in the use of drafting instruments. This study developes manual skill, cultivates habits of neatness and accuracy, ascertains the peculiarities of the materials and colors employed, and presents methods of finishing drawings and of distinguishing the different materials when these are required to be shown. The system of instruction is progressive. It commences with accurate line drawing, then takes up shading in ink, sepia, line, and finishing in full color. About one half the time is spent in making sets of the working drawings which are required for a building, from copies, from small sketches, and when the student has become more proficient from a small plan and a sketch in perspective, which is usually taken from one of the architectural journals.

4. Training in the art of design. Correct taste and the power of designing, necessary to make the indispensable things of life beautiful, form the keystone in the education of the architect. After a student can make a good set of drawings from a sketch or small perspective, a programme of conditions and requirements for a small building is given to him. This is followed by others, increasing in difficulty as he acquires power, and ending with the most difficult structures which an architect is called upon to erect, except public buildings, which are reserved for the post-graduate course. In studying these problems, sketches at a small scale are made and changed until satisfactory, great attention being paid to the arrangement and convenience of the plan. From these the student prepares a full set of working drawings, neatly colored and shaded. Working drawings, similar to those made in architects' offices, are preferred to fine drawings, though as much time as can be spared is given to this branch of the art.

BUILDERS' COURSE.

The Trustees allow persons desiring to fit themselves for master builders to take a course of a single year, pursuing such technical studies of the course in architecture as they may be prepared to enter upon with profit, and as will be most advantageous to them.

ARCHITECTURAL COURSE.

(Required for the degree of B. S. in School of Architecture.)

First year.—1. Trigonometry, projective drawing, French, shop practice.
2. Analytical geometry, descriptive geometry, French, shop practice.
3. Calculus, French, shop practice.

Second year.—1. Elements of construction, advanced algebra, free hand drawing, modelling.
2. Elements of construction, analytical geometry, architectural drawing.
3. Advanced calculus, graphical statics, water-color sketching.

Third year.—1. Architectural drawing, descriptive geometry, chemistry and laboratory practice.
2. Historical architecture, analytical mechanics, physics.
3. Historical architecture, analytical mechanics, physics.

Fourth year.—1. Æsthetics of architecture; res. of mathematics, historical civilization.

2. Architectural designing, constructive history, geology.
3. Estimates, agreements, specifications, heating and ventilation, architectural design, political economy.

It is probable that, in this course of study, rather too much prominence is given to mathematical studies at the expense of those purely technical; but architects certainly need to be as thoroughly posted in the applications of mathematics, especially to mechanics and the resistance of materials; and those studies, especially the latter, cannot be pursued successfully without a good acquaintance with the higher mathematics. Besides, the School of Architecture is but one of the three schools which compose the College of Engineering, and, if a study is desired in the course, it must be taken as it is taught, being taught to all Engineering students alike, and in one common class. Otherwise, these studies would have to be simplified or reduced to a lower grade, which would take up my time, which is already insufficient for the proper treatment of the technical studies alone.

I have not yet been able to avail myself, except in a limited degree, of the principle of competition in designing, which is very essential. Nearly two-thirds of the student's time is occupied by work not strictly technical, so that the time is not sufficient. This appears to be one of the most potent factors of the success of the Ecole des Beaux Arts at Paris, and has also been very successfully employed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by Professor Ware. Still it is possible that more can be done in this way than has been attempted here, and I hope to introduce it in future. Possibly the æsthetical side of the education of the architect has been less fully developed than the practical and scientific side, because it has been my aim to send out graduates who were well grounded in the principles of scientific construction and were well fitted for office work, so far as this preparation may be made at a school; and then to improve and cultivate their tastes as much as possible in the time.

SHOP PRACTICE.

The school has a large carpenters' shop, occupying more than half the ground floor of the mechanical and military building, which is eighty feet by one hundred and twenty feet. This contains all necessary wood working machinery, driven by steam, benches, and tools for twenty to twenty-five men. It was intended to do custom work for outside parties, and considerable is still done in that way, especially in machine work and stairbuilding, but the ordinary work and repairs of the University buildings are found sufficient to occupy the time of those students who can work and desire to do so. Employment is given to architectural students first, then to students of the other schools of the College of Engineering, afterwards to any other students who can do the work. A large part of this work consists in making and putting in cases and other fittings in the University, such as the cases in the Museum, which were lately completed at a cost of $4,500. This work is not educational, but the workmen are paid from 12½ to 25 cents per hour, according to their ability. It is also independent of the regular work in architecture, although it is under my supervision and control, under a special foreman.

The instruction in shop practice, or the use of tools, is given at fixed hours, ten hours per week, by the foreman. Each member of the class is furnished with a suitable set of tools, the use of machinery, and the necessary materials, all this being free of any charge whatever for tuition, &c. As more students apply for admission than can be accommodated, it has been found necessary to restrict this class to architectural students and to a single term for agricultural students. The pieces of work which are produced become the property of the University, and a selection from them is kept in the cabinet of the School.

I have been experimenting since 1873 as to the best method for teaching the use of tools, as adapted to the requirements of the architect, and suited to the special circumstances, and have adopted the following conclusions :—

1. That it is a mistake to attempt to do ordinary work not educational in the shops attached to a School of Architecture ; that kind of work should be left to private workshops. It is true that some excellent students are thereby aided in acquiring an education which they could not otherwise obtain, but it takes up a great deal of the attention of the professor in charge, which should all be devoted entirely to the higher and truly educational work. It is very seldom that such shops can be carried on excepting at an actual financial loss, but this shop has been made to pay its expenses, and also to pay fair wages to the workmen. The shop was built and fitted up before I was connected with the University as an instructor, or I should have tried to have modified its arrangement and purpose.

2. That the workshop for practice should be fitted up with the best and most improved machinery and appliances. This machinery to be small, yet capable of doing the work, and of showing the capabilities of the machine and the proper mode of construction to be used in the work which is to be executed by the machine. The workshops of the Ohio State University, planned and arranged by Professor S. W. Robinson, meets these requirements as applicable to mechanical engineering, the most perfectly of any that I have seen.

3. That appliances for making and testing mortars, cements, artificial stone, &c., and for testing all kinds of building materials, are also essential in such a workshop, and that a special course of experimental study should be arranged therefor.

4. That the course in shop practice for architects should be so arranged as to teach in the simplest and shortest way the use of the usual tools, and the proper mode of procedure in laying out and executing the different kinds of work.

5. That the Russian system of practice is the one best adapted to satisfy the given conditions, and to impart the required information in the shortest time. It has been in use here since 1873, in some degree; and though I have tried variations and other methods, yet the uniform result has been that the Russian system was the best after all. Still, I believe that some improvements have been made in it. I make the necessary drawings of each piece of work in the course, each piece being drawn to scale and on a separate plate. A tracing is then made of this plate on transparent paper, and the necessary

steps in the proper mode of working out the piece, with the proper cautions and tests for good workmanship, are also written on the tracing. Then, by the "blue" process, a sufficient number of copies are made, so that each member of the class can have a separate and clean copy, Several advantages are gained by this. 1. The student is taught to work from drawings, and also gets a clear idea of the connection of drawings and actual work. 2. Fully one half the time of the teacher is saved, thus reducing the cost of the class to the University, or extending its benefit to a much larger number of students. 3. The student progresses more rapidly, does better work, and retains more interest in his work, than under the common system, when all the class work on the same thing at the same time thus hurrying the slower students, and offering inducements to slight the work.

6. That, as there are many trades which are employed in building, time cannot be afforded in an educational course for teaching all of these as fully as would be necessary to make a specialist in that branch. An architect ought, perhaps, to know everything, but he cannot.

7. That the proper thing to be done in this case is to teach the architect enough of the methods and processes of each trade that he can:—1. Show an awkward workman the proper mode of using the tools, if necessary. 2. Indicate to him the proper steps to take in performing a piece of work. 3. Have sufficient knowledge of the usual methods of construction in each trade, as to be able to make his detail drawings properly so as to construct the given part with the greatest economy and efficiency. 4. Be able to recognize the difference between good and bad work. 5. Be able to detect all faulty work, tricks of the trade, concealments, &c. 6. Be able to judge intelligently of the effect of any proposed innovation in the work or materials of any trade.

8. That it is useless to attempt to teach the student more than this of any one or more trades, for an architect must be equally familiar with all; and he does not expect to become a mechanic, but to fulfil a higher function. I believe that it was asserted of the late Viollet-le-Duc that he knew more about each one of the building trades than the best workmen in each trade, but this excellence is very exceptional, if true. In the course in shop practice, instruction is now given in but six kinds of work, but it is hoped to add the elements of some others as soon as may be possible. Those taught are carpentry, joinery, cabinetmaking, including oramental inlaying, fret sawing and carving, turning, stone work, executed on blocks of plaster of Paris, and metal work, limited to filing, turning, cutting screws, pattern making, and moulding.

ELEMENTS OF CONSTRUCTION.

This study comprises the scientific principles of construction in wood, brick, stone, and metal. The instruction is given by lectures, with practical applications in making working drawings for certain specified problems. There is no suitable work for a text-book, that is, containing a general treatment of the entire subject, though there are some very good American books on special subjects, like "Hatfield's American House Carpenter," "Loth's Stairbuilder," "Monckton's Builder," &c. The "English Notes on Building Construction," in 3 volumes, is pretty good, but our methods of construction

and technical terms differ so much from those in use in England, that the work is entirely unsuited for the use of a student, unless some one is at hand all the time to point ont what is correct and what is not. So I have been compelled to employ lectures as the means of imparting the necessary information, and, after many experiments, have finally adopted the following as the best method.

The lectures are written out with about the same fullness and completeness as is usual in a text-book, and are then copied with a type-writer on tracing paper, and are then copied by the "blue" process. I use a Remington's No. 2 type writer, with a black lithograhic ribbon, which was found to be the best, after trying several kinds; and write on Keufel & Esser's No. 77 parchment tracing paper. By means of a patteru of sheet tin, the paper is cut into pieces of rectangular size, 8 by 10½ inches, which allows half an inch margin all around. The necessary drawings are made on separate sheets of the same size and traced with India ink.

The printing frames are of simple construction, and are 8 by 11½ inside (the regulation size for the College), and the light is stopped out by a mask of black paper. so as to print a "sight" of 7 by 9 inches. leaving a space of 1½ inches at one end for binding. Holes are punched through the sheets, and they are then bound in pasteboard covers.

I find the following advantages to result from this mode of preparing the lectures:

1. The advantages of a text-book are combined with those of lectures.
2. The students can be made to do their share of the work, especially in recitation.
3. The lectures can be modified or extended at will, by the omission or insertion of any required sheets.
4. They can be made as full as may be desired, so as to afterwards serve as a manual of reference for the student.
5. The time of the student is saved, which would be spent on the copying of his notes of the lectures.
6. The notes are in much better form for reference and preservation, and will be more useful, since a student always refers to manuscript notes with great reluctance.
7. Copies of the lectures can be printed in such numbers and at such times as may be desired.

Unfortunately this system was only adopted last year, so that I have only been able to write out in this way the lectures on wood construction, estimates, and a portion of those on æsthetics, but it is hoped that they will be completed in time.

The College of Engineering has for several years had a "blue" printing room, where copies of lectures, &c., are made by a student. The paper which is used costs about five cents per quire, and the printed lectures are furnished to students at one cent per page, 8 by 11½ inches, the difference going to the printer for his work and chemicals. Students are very glad to avail themselves of this means of avoiding the drudgery of copying notes.

In addition to the three weekly recitations, the student spends seven

hours in drawing, making working drawings in application of the principles given. None of these drawings are now kept by the University as specimens, but each student is required to make tracings of those which may be selected, and those tracings become the property of the University.

Tracings are preferred because—1. The student's set of drawings is not broken up by the selection of a portion. 2. Some practice in making neat tracings is obtained. 3. These tracings can always be copied by the "blue" process, and the copies sent where desired. to exhibitions, &c., retaining the originals, and thus not running any risk of their loss or injury.

GRAPHICAL STATICS.

I consider this study as one of the most useful and necessary of the entire course, and it has been taught annually for at least six years, though only made a part of the regular course a few years since. Lectures and the following text-books have been used: "Dubois's Graphical Statics," 2 vols.; "Greene's Roof Trusses," "Ott's Graphic Statics," and "Clarke's Principles of Graphical Statics," which is the best work which has been tried so far, though unnecessarily complicated with the theory of reciprocal figures, and also is rather too expensive.

The principal work of the student is done in making application of the science to practical examples of roofs and bridges, and from twelve to fifteen type forms of roof trusses and two or three bridge trusses are fully worked out each year. The span, rise, type form of truss, mode of construction, and amount of snow and wind loads are given to the student, who is then required to calculate the dimensions and distances of the rafters, purlines, &c.; to determine the amount of the loads acting at the loaded points of the truss; to make diagrams of the strains in the members of the truss, caused by the dead loads and wind pressure; to calculate the proper dimensions of each member, proportioned to the strain upon it; to make a drawing of the truss, giving dimensions of each piece, and, lastly, to make large scale detail drawings of as many joints as may be required. So it is evident that the work with the text-book is but a small part of that required and done in pursuing the study.

In determining the dimensions of the truss members, some manuscript tables are used which were prepared several years since, and which save nearly all the labor of calculation.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING.

No lectures are given, though some might profitably be given, on methods, shading, coloring, &c. Various methods of teaching the study have been tried, and the following has been adopted as yielding the best results.

The first term is principally devoted to the acquisition of the usual methods of finishing drawings. Each student is required to satisfactorily complete the following drawings:

1. A plate finished with back or shade lines only.
2. One finished with ink shading.
3. One finished in warm sepia.
4. One finished with right line shading.
5. One finished in full colors.

These plates are cut 20 by 27 inches, with "sight" 18 by 24 inches, and their subject is usually taken from one of the "Orders," excepting that for the last.

The second term is devoted to the preparation of a set of working drawings. I have sometimes used sketches, but this requires more time than is usually at my disposal. Hence I generally select a good building, which is pretty fully illustrated in some architectural work or journal, and require the student to make out a full set of drawings and details therefor. These are fully colored, as would be done in the best offices for competitions, and are made as nearly as possible in the same manner as actual office drawings, so as to familiarize the student with that part of the duties of an architect. When the student is more than usually proficient in drawing, a perspective sketch and plan, to small scale, is selected, so that he may be compelled to rely more fully on himself, and have an opportunity to practice designing, or he is sometimes allowed to make a perspective instead of an elevation.

HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE.

This is another subject in which there are no suitable text-books, "Fergusson's History" is altogether too expensive, and is also more devoted to the expression of his personal opinions and his ideas of how a given style might have been improved, than to a plain and clear statement of facts. It is also very unequal in its execution, as one may easily see on comparing the treatment of the Mediæval styles with that of the Indian or Renaissance. "Lübke's History of Art" is not sufficiently full. Prof. T.R. Smith's volumes on the History of Architecture (Poynter's text-books of Art Education Series) is incomplete, too general, and very little space is given to the study of details or of construction. "Rosengarten's Architectural Styles" is also too general, is rather antiquated, and is very poorly translated, its chief value being in its abundant illustrations. "Lübke's Geschichte der Architectur" is the best general work that I have ever seen, but it has never been translated into English, and I have found very few students, even among those who had spent two years in the study of German, who would be willing to take it as a text-book.

In teaching this study, lectures have been principally used, and I have also tried the following text-books: Mitchell's Architecture, Rosengarten's Styles, and Prang's Illustrations to the History of Art, but have never had time to write out a fully satisfactory set of lectures on the subject, or to translate "Lübke's Geschichte" for the use of the class.

For the history of American architecture, there is a large amount of material scattered through histories, magazines, &c., yet very little has been done in attempting to collect it together, and this has all been done by members of the Institute. There is no work on the subject; yet it certainly ought to be as interesting to most educated persons to study the gradual development and improvement of American architecture, as to study the gradual evolution of the continent, with its myriad forms of life, as is done in every college and academy in the land.

ÆSTHETICS.

Under this general name, the following topics have been treated entirely by

lectures: Landscape gardening; principles of planning, and the requirements for different kinds of buildings; treatment and decoration of exteriors; proper treatment ot the various materials; theories of color; characteristics of historical styles of ornament: decoration and treatment of interiors; furniture, art objects, and other objects for decoration and furnishing. As every architect well knows, there is no general work on these subjects in any language, at least I have never been able to find one, but the necessary material is scattered through numerous costly works.

In addition to the lectures, which are in process of revision, and are also being written out for the "blue" process, students are required to make from 35 to 40 original designs for certain specified subjects. For example, fences of stone, brick, wood, and iron cornices, belt courses, window and door finish of stone, brick and wood, &c. Most of the designs are fully colored.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNING,

The two terms of this study are devoted to the making out of full sets of drawings for certain specified projects. The method has also been tried of giving several problems per term, devoting more time to designing and less to a full study of the construction, &c., but it did not work as well; as the students appeared to take less interest in their work, and there was less opportunity of studying any special problems in construction or planning that might arise. Sketch plans and elevations are made on Manilla paper in pencil, and these are criticised and modified until satisfactory. Then they are copied out at a larger scale on drawing paper, neatly colored, figured, and lettered. One elevation is colored, or a perspective is made, and the details are worked out as fully as possible.

AGREEMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

"Haupt's Engineering Specifications and Contracts" is used as a text-book. A specification is written for a design selected from some architectural work, and the necessary contracts, &c., prepared for letting the work.

ESTIMATES.

This is principally taught by lectures, though "Vogdes' Price Book" is used for the estimation of wood work. A series of some forty problems is given, requiring estimates for the different kinds of work and materials. "Fletcher's Quantities" would make a good text-book if it were rewritten and adapted to American work and modes of measurement.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

This study has been taught by lectures, but for some years past I have used "Schumann's Manual" as a text-book, devoting most of the allotted time, which is far too short, to the practical application and consideration of the formulæ rather than to theoretical considerations. Still this is not satisfactory, and I shall complete the lectures on the subject when possible. There does not appear to be any work which combines theory and practice suitable for a text-book, though "Planat's Chauffage et Ventilation" comes the nearest to this of any, but is too costly and extensive for class use, besides using units of a kind which are very seldom employed practically in this science in this country.

I have given, and with too great prolixity I fear, the results which have

been derived from my experience in teaching architecture theoretically and practically. Probably the conditions under which this programme of study has been developed are quite different from those which exist at any similar School of Architecture elsewhere, so that my methods may appear faulty, as they no doubt are in many respects. I am also well aware that much more ought to have been done here, but these things are more easily seen than done, especially when one's time and attention are already fully occupied.

As to my schemes for future work and improvement which is, I presume, meant by a part of Prof. Ware's query, this may be said : My first work will be to complete the lectures and prepare them for printing by the "blue" process. The next will be to develope more fully the æsthetical side of the architectural training which is given here, and to make architectural design of especial and greater prominence in the course of study. In order to accomplish this, it may be necessary to drop out some of the mathematical studies of the course to get time and place for studies more purely architectural. I should be very glad to have an expression of the opinions of the members of the Institute as to the advisability of this course, and also as to how much mathematics, pure and applied, are necessary for the proper education of the architect. Also, as to what changes they would advise in the course of study.

All the schools of architecture now in existence in this country are under the charge of members of the Institute, but I am not aware that the Institute has ever manifested any official interest in them or their courses of study, beyond annually electing a Committee on Education. It would appear that this matter needs attention, especially if it be expected and desired that the profession shall ever be subjected to any regulation and control by the State, such as examinations for proficiency, diplomas, &c.

I beg leave to respectfully present a suggestion for the consideration of the Institute. Every architect, and especially every teacher, is aware of the almost entire lack of any suitable architectural works fit to be placed in the hands of pupils and other persons who wish to commence or to extend their knowledge of practical architecture. Could not the members of the Institute do something to supply this pressing want, either by arranging for the preparation of suitable works on the different branches by eminent specialists or, if this cannot be done, then by furnishing such technical articles as they may find opportunity to write to the architectural journals, especially to the *American Architect*, which is the authorized organ of the Institute. Even detached articles on interesting points of professional experience or practice, written by an architect of experience, would have very great value to the student or the tyro, for it would afford him just that information which he must have yet cannot find in books.

Little more than a year since, the publication was commenced in Germany of a "Handbuch der Architectur," which is to consist of twelve volumes of 300 to 400 pages each, and is to be fully illustrated. It is really a cyclopædia of architecture, practical, scientific, and æsthetical, and may be assumed to give the best and most complete presentation of the present state of German knowledge and advancement on those subjects. It is edited by a committee of German architects, but is written by about seventy of the most eminent

specialists in Germany, so that the labor required from each one is not very great.

If an American work of similar character could be prepared under the auspices of the Institute, even if it were on a scale much reduced, it would give to the profession an authoritative work and would do more to unite the profession, to extend the authority and influence of the Institute and place it in the relation which it ought to occupy with regard to the profession, to elevate the profession in the eyes of the public, and to advance the cause of architectural education than any other means which could be taken by it in my opinion.

If neither of these suggestions could be carried into effect, it is possible that, by the influence of the Institute, arrangements could be made with the German publishers of the work named for its translation and publication in this country, with such omissions and additions as might be found advisable.

Very respectfully submitted,

N. CLIFFORD RICKER.

Prof. Archit. I. I. Univ.

Mr. Ware: In regard to the mechanical work done by the students, and spoken of in Prof. Ricker's report, I desire to say that a similar course of instruction, founded on the Russian system, has been adopted by the Institute of Technology, although the classes have taken but little part in it and the results have precisely agreed with those named in Prof. Ricker's statement. It is found that an enormous saving of time can be effected by giving the students independent mechanical work and making the work, as he says, from drawings, sending them from one shop to another, two months to each, so that in the course of two years they get an experience in forging, casting, filing, turning, lathe work, and carpentry, which seems to put those students exactly in that point of advancement which the report claims for the student at the Illinois University.

The Secretary then read the report of the Committee on Publications, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

To the American Institute of Architects.

Your Committee on Publications—consisting of Messrs. R. M. Upjohn, T. M. Clark, John McArthur, Jr., A. J. Bloor, and H. M. Congdon—respectfully report in reference to the issue of the proceedings of the last and Fourteenth Convention that a paper on the "Ventilation of Halls of Audience," prepared and read by Mr. Robert Briggs, C. E., a Corresponding Member of this Institute, was published in pamphlet form—larger than the whole proceedings of the Institute—by his professional society, while the

American Architect published the other papers and the reports prepared in behalf of special committees, which were read at the Convention, to wit: Mr. Mason's "On the Practice of American Architects during the Colonial Period and the first fifty years of Independence;" Mr. Bloor's, on "A Better Method of Dealing with the Tenement-House Problem, especially as presented in New York City;" Mr. T. M. Clark's, on "A New Manual of the French Building Law;" and Mr. Tudor's, on "Heating and Ventilation" The remainder of the Proceedings was published by your Committee, through the editorship of Mr. T. M. Clark, in the smaller pamphlet form adopted for the last three issues, and included President Walter's address, the reports of the Standing Committees and Chapters, and a summary of the debates on the proposed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws. The list of members in the appendix included all who have ever been on the books of the Institute since its foundation, and involved a laborious and time consuming search as to the main fact and its sequences. It was thought that this exhaustive list, in connection with the circular letter issued by the trustees in July, might induce the return to the fold of many members who had never followed uP their application and election by qualifying in a financial sense, or who had resigned or lapsed from non-payment of dues; and the correspondence of the Secretary shows that this has so far been the case to some extent; but owing to the customary, but none the less regrettable, delay in the publication of the Proceedings, it is too early yet to say to what extent these results may reach.

Your Committee is informed by the Secretary of the Institute that he has no supply wherewith to meet a still small but increasing and always important demand on the part of historical, literary, and educational bodies for the earlier numbers of the Proceedings, notably for those of the First, Second, aud Seventh Conventions. He had much difficulty in complying with the request of the authorities of the Congressional Library at Washington, the Astor Library of New York, and the Young Men's Christian Association for complete sets, and has been obliged to inform others that he will not be able to supply their wants unless he can collect duplicates from members. These facts are noteworthy as indicative of the growing public interest in national architecture and its representative organization, and of the desirability of meeting this interest in a worthy manner.

The Secretary of your Committee received on the 13th of last May from the publishers of the *American Architect and Building News*, in answer to his inquiry whether that serial might now be considered a commercial success, the assurance that it "is now permanently successful." This announcement will be a source of gratification to all who realize that no profession can achieve its maximum rank and influence without the practical application of its own literary element to the apprehension and good graces of the community among which and by which it subsists; and it will gratify above all those who remember the efforts made by the Institute ever since its foundation in 1857 (from which time until the outbreak of the civil war *The Crayon*, edited by Mr. John Durand, reported its Proceedings) to secure the establishment of a fitting organ of the profession in this country, and it furnishes a fitting and the first proper occasion to summarize the Institute's

share in the work, which may be done simply by stringing together a series of excerpts from the published Proceedings, and chiefly those portions embodying the successive annual reports of this Committee. At the very first Convention, held in 1867, the Committee adverts regretfully to "the absence of any official journal in which to publish the Proceedings of the Institute. At the Third Convention in 1869, the Committee reported that an arrangement had been made with Messrs. Western & Co., publishers of *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, to issue therein "such papers and official documents as might be furnished by the Publication Committee," and also to advertise and sell the Proceedings. This arrangement, as further appeared from the report, was made for local reasons, in preference to one offered by the publishers of the *Architectural Review and Builders' Journal*, of Philadelphia, which requested the privilege of publishing the papers of the Institute in that journal. At the next and Fourth Convention (1870), the papers that were printed under this agreement in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* are specified. At the Sixth Convention (1872), the Committee reported that "an arrangement was made with Mr. Van Nostrand, the well-known publisher of scientific works, for the sale of the publications of the Institute, which has proved to be very satisfactory. Your Committee begs leave to call especial attention to the offer of Mr. Van Nostrand to publish, from time to time, in the *Eclectic Engineering Magazine*, papers that may have been read at Chapter meetings, or abstracts of the proceedings of these meetings, if forwarded to this Committee. The Committee has also received a letter from the editor and publisher of the *Building News*, of London, England, tendering this interesting and valuable publication gratis to the Institute, and offering to insert in its numbers whatever this Committee may forward to it for publication." And, at the same Convention, a resolution was adopted "that it is expedient that a periodical be issued at stated intervals by this Institute, or under its entire control, which shall exhibit the more meritorious architectural works executed or projected on this continent."

At the succeeding and Seventh Convention (1873), the Committee gave details of offers made by several publishers, one of whom, it appears, "predicted that an Institute Journal, when once fairly started, could be sustained by advertisements." The Committee also reported that, "on the part of a Committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Secretary of that organization has addressed the inquiry to this Institute, whether, in the event of a journal being published by the American Institute of Architects, the Society of Engineers could join us." The record of the next Convention, the Eighth (1874), includes the following from the Committee: "the subject of a journal to serve as the organ, more or less direct, of the Institute, has been mooted within the Society ever since it was first organized. It was not, however, until the Convention at Cincinnati two years ago, that it took shape necessary for formal action by this Committee of the Institute. During the year ensuing, your Publication Committee did a great deal of work in this matter, but failed to secure the co-operation of a publisher on terms favorable to the Institute."

"Early in the present year, however, your Committee received a letter

from Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., the well known publishers, expressing a desire to confer with them on the subject. After consultation with the Committee, as stated in a circular issued to members last March, that firm offered to assume the entire commercial risk of the undertaking, so that the funds of the Institute should not be trenched upon. Their proposition was based upon the understanding that the Committee should undertake for one year at least to furnish, without charge to the publishers, such drawings and literary matter as might be necessary to conduct the publication on the proposed scale." The report goes on to give details and concludes with a letter from Mr. James R. Osgood, the publisher, on the subject.

At the same meeting a Special Committee on the proposed journal was appointed, which reported as follows:

"To the American Institute of Architects.

Your Special Committee on Journal respectfully report the following preamble and resolutions, and recommend their adoption by the Convention."

"*Whereas*, The Convention has learned from the report of the Committee on Publications that Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston, are proposing to publish an architectural journal of the same general character as that heretofore proposed by the Institute.

"*Resolved*, That the Institute abandon its intention of editing and publishing a professional journal, and will cordially co-operate in promoting the success of Mr. Osgood's undertaking.

"*Resolved*. That the Board of Trustees and the Committee on Publications are accordingly relieved from the duty imposed upon them by the action of the Cincinnati and Chicago Conventions, and are instructed to assist Mr. Osgood's publication by all means in their power."

Respectfully submitted,

H. A. SIMS,
CARL PFEIFFER,
W. R. WARE.
C. C. HAIGHT.
A. J. BLOOR.

New York, 14th October, 1874.

The report was accepted, when Mr. Haight, from the Committee, offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Publications be directed to either assume the entire responsibility and control of the journal, or else to withdraw in behalf of the Institute from all connection with the publication."

The Committee were not yet quite out of the woods, however, for the Proceedings of the following and Ninth Convention (1875) show, in some letters culled from the correspondence between the publishers and the Secretary of the Institute, that the project had got no further than the rough proof of a prospectus of the proposed journal, to which—apropos of the objection, emphasized in the resolution just read, to an official connection between the Institute and the proposed journal—the publisher says he hopes to add, after the action of the current Convention, the words, "The official organ of the American Institute of Architects." At the same meeting, after much de-

bate on this and other cognate questions. the following resolutions were adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the Journal of Architecture, to be published by Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., under the name of the *American Architect and Building News*, be accepted by the American Institute of Architects as the organ of publication for the Proceedings of their Conventions, and for such other matters as they may think it expedient to make public, and that the Committee on Publications be directed to co-operate with the editor to that end.

"*Resolved*, That the Convention recommend to the architects of the country the propriety of furnishing articles to the Journal of Architecture, and also of subscribing for it and giving it their support."

It may be said here that the practical outcome of the question as to the amount of connection between the journal and the Institute has been that the journal selects for publication the Institute papers that are likely to interest its public, or a considerable portion of them, while the more official and esoteric transactions of the organizations are confined to the usual annual pamphlet.

The first number of the *American Architect and Building News* was issued on the first day of the centennial year (1876), and at the next and Tenth Convention, held in that year, the Committee on Publications said: "Your Committee have no knowledge of the financial status and prospects of that periodical, on which, of course, its permanence will depend, but they regard its literary success as established, while its illustrations, on the whole, are not below what might be expected."

Now that your Committee is authoritatively informed that its financial success is established, they can only forestall your congratulations on a fact so auspicious for the future of American architecture and its cognate arts, and so creditable to all concerned in the establishment—whether in its inception or its advanced stages, and whether on its literary, artistic, or financial side—of a worthy organ of those arts and their professors and promoters.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee by

A. J. BLOOR,
Secretary.

November 15, 1881.

Mr. Walter being called away, Mr. Littell, President of the New York Chapter and a Vice-President of the Institute, was placed in the chair.

On call of the Presiding Officer, the reports of several of the Chapters, and of Mr. Clarke, Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, were successively read by the Secretary, as follows :

REPORT OF THE BOSTON CHAPTER.

Boston, 14th Nov., 1881.

To the American Institute of Architects.

The Boston Chapter has passed a prosperous year. Many accessions have been made to the number of its members, and all

the meetings of the year have been fairly, some of them very fully, attended. Papers have been read on Colonial Architecture, by Mr. Peabody, on Party Walls by Mr. Bradlee, and on Decorative Painting, Classic Theatres, and Building Stones, by gentlemen not members of the Chapter. Messrs. Clarke and Bacon, of the Assos Expedition, were present at the meeting, which took place just before their departure, and gave an interesting verbal account of their plan of exploration. A letter describing the effects of the Chian earthquake was sent by Mr. Clarke to the Chapter, unfortunately too late for the last meeting before the Summer vacation. During the Winter, the Chapter exerted its influence, with partial success, to secure some modifications of the Building Statutes which appeared desirable, and a committee on the Building Laws is still charged with the task of considering improvements. Towards the close of the season, the Chapter was invited to take the direction of the Department of Building Materials and Appliances at the Triennial Fair of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, and appointed a committee to represent it. Although not all it might have been, the exhibition was a successful and interesting one, and it is hoped that it may be the first of a series, to take place periodically in the future.

The Chapter has sustained a very sensible loss in the removal to New York of Prof. Wm. R. Ware, long one of its most faithful and distinguished members; and it takes this occasion to express its hope that the profession there will be as much indebted to his good offices, before many years have gone by, as his associates in Boston.

A list of members and of officers for the year 1881–82 is appended.

Respectfully submitted,

T. M. CLARK,
Secretary.

THE OFFICERS OF THE CHAPTER FOR THE ENSUING YEAR ARE AS FOLLOWS.

President. . . . EDWARD C. CABOT.
Vice-President . . JOHN H. STURGIS.
Secretary . . T. M. CLARK,
Treasurer . . . W. G. PRESTON.

Committee on Admissions:

W. T. SEARS. GEORGE T. TILDEN. JOHN A. FOX.

Committee on Business:

F. W. Chandler. Arthur Rotch. T. M. Clark.

MEMBERS OF THE BOSTON CHAPTER A. I. A.

FELLOWS:

W. G. Preston	186 *Devonshire Street.*
T. M. Clark	178 " "
George H. Young	186 " "
Carl Fehmer	87 *Milk Street.*
H. W. Hartwell	18 *Post Office Square.*
J. A. Fox	12 " "
Chas. Brigham	19 *Exchange Place.*
J. H. Sturgis	" " "
A. R. Esty	35 *Congress Street.*
Geo. R. Shaw	17 " "
F. R. Allen	28 *State Street.*
H. P. Kenway	" " "
Louis Weissbein	3 " "
J. G. Stearns	60 *Devonshire Street.*
R. S. Peabody	" " "
F. W. Chandler	" " "
E. C. Curtis	178 *Devonshire Street.*
E. C. Cabot	60 " "
H. Van Brunt	" " "
W. R. Ware	" " "
Arthur Rotch	85 " "
Geo. T. Tilden	" " "
J. R. Richardson	46 *Court Street.*
J. P. Putnam	4 *Pemberton Square.*
W. R. Emerson	5 " "
W. W. Lewis	" " "
E. A. P. Newcomb	" " "
C. A. Cummings	9 " "
W. F. Sears	" " "
S. C. Earle	" " "
N. J. Bradlee	18 " "
W. F. Winslow	" " "
H. P. Clark	" " "
Geo, Snell	*Studio Building.*
Geo. R. Clarke	48 *Boylston Street.*
Wm.. Rotch Ware	211 *Tremont Street.*
W. P. P. Longfellow	*Cambridge.*
J. M. Allen	*New Bedford, Mass.*
Geo. A. Clough	*City Hall.*

ASSOCIATES.

M. P. Hapgood	186 *Devonshire Street.*
A. C. Fernald	" " "
Geo. F. Rivinius	" " "

A. H. Dodd	*Rialto Building.*
F. M. Howe	" "
Geo. F. Underwood . . .	79 *Rutland Street.*
W. C. Richardson	60 *Devonshire Street.*
M. J. Brown	" " "
Ion Lewis	" " "
Geo. H. Witherell . . .	18 *Pemberton Square.*
George F. Hammond . . .	221 *Tremont Street.*
J. B. S. Clymer	57 *Broadway, N. Y.*
H. H. Kendall, Supt. U. S. Treasury,	*Washington, D. C.*

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK CHAPTER.

To the American Institute of Architects.

The New York Chapter reported at the last Convention that "owing presumably to the absorption in their personal practice, resulting from the improved condition of financial affairs, some of the members had absented themselves more than usually from its meetings, and, in the frequent lack of a quorum, much of its current work had devolved on the Executive Committee."

That has been still more the case during the past year, and elections of candidates have consequently been consummated by means of ballots sent out to the voting members and returned to the Secretary in double-sealed envelopes.

A list of members and officers of the Chapter may be found in the appendix.

The following letter and minutes relate to a notable donation, which has been made during the year, to the Chapter, and may, if recorded in the Proceedings of the Institute, suggest similar benefits to other Chapters.

Dear Mr. Bloor,

I wish to present to the New York Chapter of the Institute of Architects Mr. Gambrill's valuable collection of photographs. I trust they will be carefully handled, and their numerical arrangement preserved as planned by Mr. Gambrill, who gave much thought to the matter. Hoping that they will give much pleasure to many earnest students of art,

I remain, very cordially yours,

New York, April 16, 1881. EMILY T. GAMBRILL.

From the minutes of the New York Chapter, A. I. A.:

"*Resolved*, That this Chapter most gratefully accepts the munificent gift of Mrs. Gambrill, widow of its late esteemed fellow-member, Mr. Chas D. Gambrill, as proffered in her letter to the Secretary, of 16th April, 1881, and comprising over twelve hun-

dred [1200] illustrations of architectural subjects, nearly all mounted photographs, and all collected and carefully classified by her late husband while travelling in Europe, together with the receptacle in which, by means of ingenious contrivances, they may be readily inspected.

"*Resolved*, That, while Mr. Gambrill's memory, without any such visible memento, would necessarily be held in honor and affection by his colleagues, this Chapter recognizes the peculiar fitness of this gift from his widow as a last instance, through her sympathy with him, of that faithfulness (so ill comprehended and often imposed upon by the over-bearing and self-seeking) to the interests of his professional brotherhood, of which he gave early proof, and as associating his name with the continued edification of students in architectural and graphic art, even after he rests from his labors.

"*Resolved*, That the letter of presentation of the generous and thoughtful donor, Mrs. Charles D. Gambrill, be spread on the Minutes of the Society, together with these resolutions, and that the Secretary transmit to her a copy of said resolutions."

Donations have also been received from Mr. R. M. Hunt, of seventeen photographs of American and Dutch engineering work, and from President Littell of an interesting series, in print, M.S. and drawings, of reports to the city of London, made in the first part of this century, on local sewerage, by William Treadwell, Surveyor, John Rennie, C.E., and G. Maliphont, Architect; also cognate M.S. by A. F. and anonymous M.S.; also cognate orders in Court of Commissioners.

The following correspondence may also be of interest:

New York Chapter. A. I. A.,
New York, 23rd July, 1881

To His Excellency Governor Cornell,

Sir,—I am desired by the Executive Committee of this Society to communicate with your Excellency on the following point: It is understood that proposed amendments have been passed by both Houses of the Legislature to the Building Law of this City, which only await your signature before becoming law. For many years the Committee on Examinations of this Society have acted under the law in various needful capacities with the Building Authorities of this City; (see Sections 31, 37, and 42 of the present Building Law.) Apart from this direct connection of our organization with the administration of the law, we represent a large body of experts, who are held responsible by the public for safe construction and for creditable service generally in behalf of the immense building interests of this city. We can-

not, then, but regard with solicitude any legislation which deals with our specialty, and it is not without apprehension that we learn that changes—possibly in the interest of merely self-seeking parties—have been so far pushed through legislative channels without the customary consultation with our Committee on Examinations.

It is hoped, therefore, that, in the interest of this whole comunity as affected by our specialty, any contemplated changes in the Building Law will be submitted to us before your Excellency takes final action in the matter; and you will greatly oblige us by causing a copy of said proposed amendments to be transmitted to me for communication to the Executive Committee.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. J. BLOOR,
Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, July 27, 1881.

SIR,—Your letter, of the 23rd inst., in relation to the amendments to the Building Law of New York City has been received. Inclosed is a copy of the bill now awaiting the approval of the Governor.

Yours very respectfully,

HENRY E. ABELL,
Private Secretary.

A. J. BLOOR, ESQ.,
Sec. N. Y. Chap. Am. Institute of Architects.
No. 335 Broadway, cor. Worth Street,
New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK CHAPTER, A. I. A.,
NEW YORK, August 4, 1881.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR CORNELL.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, through Mr. Secretary Abell, of the 27th ult., enclosing proposed amendments to the Building Law, which I have submitted, as early as possible, to our Executive Committee and Committee on Examinations, the latter acting with the Building Authorities of this City,

We find nothing objectionable in the few minor changes contemplated; but we regret that the amount which has hitherto been paid to the members of our Committee on Examinations for survey fees, ordered by the City through the Building Authorities, should not have been specified in Section 40, along with the similar provisions for fees of attorney, and under the same conditions of collection and lien. Inasmuch, however, as the Building Law now in force is very defective in many essential points bearing on principles of construction as applied to buildings greatly varying in their dimensions and in the uses contemplated for them from the buildings in vogue when the Building Law was mainly enacted, we would respectfully suggest that an intimation from your Excellency (as heretofore from the late Governor Dix in one of his messages) for the appointment of a Commission of experts to revise the Building Law throughout, might be productive of much good to all

connected with building operations in this City, whether as owners, tenants, architects, or artizans.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BLOOR.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. BLOOR,
Secretary.

OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE NEW YORK CHAPTER, A. I. A.

President	E. T. Littell.
First Vice-President	Geo. B. Post.
Second Vice-President . . .	R. H. Robertson.
Secretary and Treasurer . . .	A. J. Bloor.

Executive Committee:

E. T. Littell, *ex officio* — A. J. Bloor, *ex officio.*
N. Le Brun. — R. M. Upjohn.

Committee on Admissions:

R. H. Robertson. — A. J. Bloor.
J. C. Cady. — H. J. Hardenbergh.
E. T. Littell, *ex officio.*

Committee on Library and Publications:

Geo. E. Harney. — A. J. Bloor.
E. T. Littell, *ex officio.*

Committee on Education:

Wm. A. Potter. — H. H. Holly.
R. H. Robertson. — H. J. Hardenbergh.
E. T. Littell, *ex officio.*

Committee on Examinations:

Henry Dudley. — R. M. Upjohn.
N. Le Brun. — Geo. P. Post.
E. T. Littell, *ex officio.*

MEMBERS OF THE CHAPTER.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Honorary Member in Perpetuity, having contributed $500 *to the Library Fund.*

H. G. Marquand . . . . . *New York.*

Honorary Members for Life, having contributed $100 *to the Library Fund.*

* Wm. T. Blodgett.
* I. G. Pearson.

* Deceased.

Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.	*New York.*
H. C. Crane	*Yonkers.*
E. C. Moore	"
Henry Chauncey	*New York.*
Samuel G. Ward	"
John Jacob Astor	"
R. L. Kennedy	"
George Cabot Ward	"
Ernest Tuckerman	*Paris.*
Benj. H. Field	*New York.*
A. A. Low.	*Brooklyn.*
N. M. Beckwith	*New York.*
* Wm. H. Aspinwall.	
Alex. Van Rensselaer	*New York.*
Jas. L. Wise	"
D. M. Barney	"
Ashbel H. Barney	"
Chas. H. Whitaker	"
* Russell Sturgis.	
Russell Sturgis	*London.*
John H. Sturgis	*Boston.*
L. Marcotte	*New York.*
Samuel B. H. Vance	"
C. T. Cook.	"
J. W. Pinchot	"
Edgar M. Smith	"
Geo. Pancost	"

PRACTISING MEMBERS.

Bloor, A. J.	Kendall. E. H.
Cady, J. C.	Lederle, Jos.
Clinton, C. W.	Le Brun. N.
Dudley, Henry	Littell Emlen T.
Fernbach, Henry	McKim, C. F.
Ficken, H. Edwards	Post, Geo. B.
Hardenbergh, H. J.	Potter, Wm. A.
Harney, Geo. E.	Upjohn, R. M.
Hatfield, O. P.	Renwick, James
Holly, H. Hudson	Robertson, R. H.
Hunt, R. M.	Silliman, B., Jr.

JUNIOR MEMERS.

Brown. B. H.	Mead, Theo.
Buckley, Richard W.	Merritt. W. J.
Bush, Howard S.	Norton, Frank H.
Cogswell, C, F.	Robinson, L. W.
Friend, John	Smythe, Douglas
Gilvarry, P. H.	Upjohn. R. R.
Gray, Wm. B.	Whitley, J. E.
Kemp, Edward M.	Williamson, D. D.

* Deceased.

REPORT OF THE RHODE ISLAND CHAPTER.

To the American Institute of Architects,

Newport, R. I., Nov. 10, 1881.

The Rhode Island Chapter respectfully reports:

The Chapter has held seven meetings during the past year, all of which were held in the City of Providence.

During the past year the Chapter has discussed several schemes for benefitting the members of the Chapter. Among these suggestions only one has been made a matter of record. On December 8th 1880, the Secretary was by vote instructed "to prepare a catalogue of the architectural works in the Chapter library, and also of those in the public libraries of Providence and Newport. These catalogues to be printed and distributed to all members of the Chapter and to the other Chapters, with the request that they do the same."

Such a work when fully completed and brought together in one volume, would prove of great value to the members of the profession of Architecture.

The Chapter has also made several attempts to discuss subjects given out at previous meetings. The great distance between the two sections of the Chapter have prevented as full attendance of members as might otherwise have been expected, and these discussions have not been an entire success.

Only one paper has been read during the year, that being on "The Mechanics' Lien Law of the State of Rhode Island," afterwards published in the *American Architect*. A committee was appointed by the Chapter to confer with the Mechanics' Exchange of Providence in relation to a proposed revision of the law. Later in the year, the Chapter was represented at a meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the State Legislature, and took part in the discussion before that body. No further formal action has been taken in the premises.

No other business of any importance has been transacted during the year. The meetings have been fairly well attended, and the desire of adding to the efficiency of the Chapter and of the Institute freely expressed.

The finances of the Chapter are in good condition.

Appended is a list of members and of the officers for the ensuing year:

OFFICERS ELECTED NOVEMBER 9, 1881.

President	A. C. Morse, Providence.
Vice-President, ...	Alfred Stone.
Secretary.	Geo. C. Mason, Jr.
Treasurer	James Fludder, Newport.

Executive Committee:

Messrs. Morse, Mason, Fludder, Nickerson, and Hoppin.

Committee on Admissions:

Messrs. Morse, Mason, Carpenter, Murphy, and Cady.

MEMBERS. NOVEMBER 10, 1881.

A. C. Morse	5 *Custom-House Street, Providence.*
Alfred Stone	65 *Westminster Street,* ,,
C. E. Carpenter	65 " " ,,
E. I. Nickerson	45 " " "
Geo. C. Mason, Jr., . . .	3 *Catherine Street. Newport.*
Geo. W. Cady	164 *Westminster Street, Providence.*
James Murphy	149 *Canal Street,* ,,
James Fludder	*Bellevue Ave., Newport.*
Howard Hoppin	*Providence.*

JUNIOR MEMBER.

H. A. Nisbet . . . . . 65 *Westminster Street, Providence.*

Respectfully submitted for the Rhode Island Chapter.

GEO. C. MASON, JR.,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Boston, Nov. 14, 1881.

To the American Institute of Architects.

Early in the year the Institute was favored with the gift from the Chevalier da Silva, an honorary member of the Institute, of an interesting pamphlet on the Megalithic Monuments of Portugal and a report on the National Monuments of the same country.

Prof. Gottgetreu, of Munich, also an hon. member of the Institute, has presented his work, entitled "Lehrbuch des Hochbau Konstruktionen," with the accompanying atlas. All these gifts were promptly acknowledged, and if the Convention desires to take any action in regard to them it shall be duly reported.

Besides these, a letter has been received from a society of young architects in Amsterdam, entitled "Architura et Amicitia," asking a series of questions regarding the Institute and its branches. The Secretary of the Institute has fulfilled the duty of notifying Mr. Emile Trêlat of Paris, chosen an honorary member, of his election, and has communicated to Mr. da Silva and Mme. Lefuel, widow of our distinguished honorary member, the action of the Trustees in regard to them. Official letters of introduction from the Institute to such of its members as have proposed to travel abroad have been furnished by the Secretaries when asked for. Such a letter, particularly for the younger associates, gives a passport to professional circles in Europe of great value, obtaining for them access to works in process of construction, and especially saving their valuable time by giving them the means of learning what new structures it may be best worth their while to visit. The Secretary for Foreign Correspondence is always happy to furnish such letters to members applying for them, and hopes that he may be often called upon.

Respectfully submitted,

T. M. CLARK,

Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.

No reports were received during the Convention from the Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, or Philadelphia Chapters; but one, since received from the Cincinnati Chapter, is as follows:

REPORT OF THE CINCINNATI CHAPTER.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 15, 1881.

A. J. BLOOR, ESQ.,

Secretary American Institute of Architects.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit the report of the Cincinnati Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. At the present time, the Cincinnati Chapter exists only by the courtesy of the Institute; but we assure you that we are with you in spirit, if not in formalities, and that, during the coming year, we expect to revive the work of architecture in our hearts to such an extent as to conform to all the requirements of the By-Laws. We have had no regular meetings during the past year, notwithstanding which good fellowship still continues to abide with us; and, when accident brought two or three of the brethren together,

things of an architectural nature and the good of the profession were the topics generally discussed. We think that in design and construction and professional practice all things architectural have advanced to a higher plane than they have heretofore occupied.

MEMBERS OF THE CINCINNATI CHAPTER.

Edwin Anderson.	132 *West Fourth Street.*
Henry Bevis.	163 *Central Avenue.*
Charles Crapsey	46 *Wiggins Block.*
Samuel Hannaford	37 *Johnston Building.*
A. C. Nash	26 *Carlisle Building.*
James W. McLaughlin . . .	46 *Johnston Building.*
Louis Picket.	230 *Cutter Street.*
George W. Rapp	*S. E. Cor. Fifth and Walnut Streets.*
S. W. Rogers :	*Pike's Building.*

OFFICERS.

President	James W. McLaughlin.
Vice-President	E. Anderson.
Secretary	Charles Crapsey.
Treasurer	George W. Rapp.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. CRAPSEY.
Secretary.

At 2.15 p. m. a recess was taken, and the Convention partook of lunch at Welcker's, and afterwards visited in groups the Corcoran Art Gallery, the public buildings, and the streets recently filled up with private dwellings.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7.30 p. m., pursuant to adjournment.

The President announced that the election of officers and standing committees would now be proceeded with, and by request appointed Messrs. Murdoch, Le Brun, and Mason, a Nominating Committee, and Messrs. Littell and Smith, Tellers.

Mr. Murdoch, from the Nominating Committee, presented the following ticket, which, after ballotting, was elected.

President	Thos. U. Walter.
Treasurer	O. P. Hatfield.
Secretary	A. J. Bloor.

Board of Trustees.

(In addition to the *President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary,* and *Treasurer, ex-officio.*)

H. M. Congdon. E. T. Littell. J. C. Cady, Napoleon Le Brun.

Committee on Publication.

A. J. Bloor. H. H. Holly. T. M. Clark. John McArthur, Jr. G. C. Mason, Jr.

Committee on Education.

Prof. W. R. Ware. N. Clifford Ricker. Henry Van Brunt. Alfred Stone. Wm. A. Potter.

Secretary for Foreign Correspondence . . . T. M. Clark.

President Walter returned thanks for his re-election.

While the tellers were counting the ballots, the Auditing Committee reported that they had examined the Treasurer's accounts, and found them correct; and on motion of Mr. Ware, chairman of the Committee, the thanks of the Convention were given to the Treasurer of the Institute, Mr. O. P. Hatfield, for the careful manner in which he had performed the duties assigned to him.

The President announced that the Secretary had received a telegram from Mr. J. J. Deering, of the Philadelphia Chapter, saying that it would be impossible for the Committee on the Duties and Obligations of an Architect towards his Client to submit a complete report until the next annual Convention.

Mr. Ware: I should like, on behalf of the Committee on Education, to say something in the way of supplement to Prof. Ricker's paper, which was presented this morning and accepted as the report of the Committee. It covers the whole ground of his own operations in Illinois, as the Convention have noticed, and I think all must have been surprised at the amount of work which he has taken in hand there, and at the industry and intelligence with which it seems to be carried on. Nothing, certainly, could have exceeded the fulness and precision of the report which he has made—a report which was prepared at the shortest possible notice, and which itself is an evidence of the system and accuracy with which his operations are conducted.

For a number of years the Conventions have been informed, in a more or less unsatisfactory and imperfect way, that such architectural education was

in progress in the agricultural districts of Illinois; but never until to-day have there been any means of fully informing the profession of the amount and extent of Mr. Ricker's work.

In regard to other methods or opportunities of architectural education, of course the report, read this morning, says nothing, and the Committee are unfortunately without particular and recent information in respect to the excellent work doing at the Cornell University by Prof. Babcock, or in regard to the prospects of the courses of architectural study that have been projected at Princeton, Syracuse, Ann Arbor, and St. Louis. But I should like, if the Convention please, to add a word or two in regard to the changes that have taken place and the prospects for the future in the older and in newer schools with which I myself am directly concerned.

In the first place, in regard to the architectural instruction at the Institute of Technology, which from time to time I have had an opportunity of explaining and reporting to the Institute, and which is sufficiently set forth in the successive annual reports of the last six or eight years, I desire to say that, in putting it out of my hands, I have had the satisfaction of putting it into the hands of other Fellows of this Institute, in whom all its members are able to share the absolute confidence which I myself feel. These undertakings have been to a large extent personal, and for a number of years hardly any one but myself has been at all responsible for the way in which they were carried on, a condition of things which had its advantages, but also had its very great disadvantages; the chief disadvantage being that the authorities of the Institute not unnaturally looked upon it somewhat as a personal enterprise of my own, and knowing that my own interest was greatly bound up in it, were willing enough to leave it for me to carry through as best I might, knowing that, somehow or other, the ship would not be allowed to go down. That did very well for a few years; but when the time came that additional resources, means, and personal service were required in order to carry the experiment to a greater success, the embarrassment of the position became very great. Accordingly, though not without regret, it was still with a feeling mainly of relief that in the spring I saw the opportunity afforded me of doing what I might be able to do in this direction in another field. The only anxiety I could feel was lest a work which had been fairly started should drop or suffer from a change of administration. Fortunately, however, it has been put upon a footing which, I think you will agree with me in believing, is as excellent and admirable as could be desired, and promises to strengthen it in every way far beyond what a year ago seemed possible. In the first place, as you may have already been informed, the general direction of the School has been put in the hands of Mr. Theodore Clark, your Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, who has been for a number of years, whether as an official of this Institute or as contributor to, and one of the editors of, the "*American Architect and Building News*;" one of the most active-minded, intelligent, and serviceable members of the profession. He takes the general direction of the School, keeping in his own hands the special instruction in specifications and working drawings, and a part of the historical instruction. The work in design and in draw-

ing, and the conduct of the artistic part of the instruction, is put into the hands of another of our Fellows, Mr. W. P. P. Longfellow, well-known to you all through his services to the Institute in these successive Conventions upon one committee and another, and who, as the first editor of the "*American Architect*" did more than any single person has done—more than, I think, any member of the profession I know of in the country could do—to establish the literary position and character of the journal which his coadjutors and successors have done so much to maintain.

The rest of the work is divided among other members of the profession, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Van Brunt, Mr. Arthur Rotch, and others who have consented to give short courses of lectures on such subjects as the qualifications and experience of each may permit. The classes will thus have the advantage of that variety of personal influence and experience which is, of all things, the most stimulating. The more elementary and simpler work both in design and in construction is put into the hands of two or three younger men who are perfectly competent to teach the alphabet of those subjects. At the same time the Institute retains the invaluable services of Mr. Létang, who has been so long my assistant, and to whose exceptional skill and admirable personal qualities the success of the classes in drawing and designing is chiefly due.

So much for the older school which antedates Mr. Ricker's experiments in Illinois by a number of years. As to the new work which the authorities of the school of mines at Columbia College have put into my hands, the experiment seems to be begun under very favorable auspices. The funds at the disposal of the trustees are large, and the conduct of the school, as is sufficiently understood, wherever such things are understood at all, is liberal and generous in all matters of policy and administration to a degree which is not always found in institutions of learning.

The disadvantages which such a school finds in remote and isolated districts were very fully set forth in Mr. Ricker's paper this morning. On the contrary, I need not explain the very great advantages which such a school enjoys when placed among the accumulations of books and treasures of art that a great city contains, to say nothing of the fact that the city itself is a museum of architectural examples, growing every day more and more rich and instructive. I have already seen enough to be assured that the various museums and libraries and other institutions in New York, such as a school of architecture would naturally look to for help and support, will afford the new School all the assistance which can be wished.

At some future day, perhaps in some later report of the Committee on Education, I may be able to explain more in detail just what policy the Department of Architecture in the School of Mines shall have marked out for itself. The matter is by no means a simple one, because the advantages of association with a scientific school, great as they are, are accompanied with inevitable disadvantages, inasmuch as the spirit of an engineering school is different from the spirit and atmosphere which one desires in a school of architecture. But the problem is one that proper care and pains can undoubtedly solve in the course of time.

I wish to add a word in reference to any possible question as to the expediency and feasibility of carrying on two schools of architecture, so nearly alike in purpose and character, so near together. One could understand that a school of architecture might flourish in the West and another in the East; but that it is worth while to have one in New England and another on the edge of New England is not so clear. The very constitution of the two schools however is sufficient to allay any anxieties on the part of the friends of either. There are, among students of architecture, two very distinct classes of persons. There is a class of highly educated students who wish to pursue the study of architecture in the most thorough manner with all the appliances which literature and science may afford. On the other hand, there is a much larger number of students, who, entering on the study in a different manner, find themselves, after some years' experience, too old to begin at the beginning, and yet not too old to give a couple of years to professional training. Now, the School of Mines does not propose to admit this class of young men, that is to say, no students are received who do not propose to take the entire four years' course, with all the literary and scientific studies which may be laid down for the training of a scientifically and thoroughly educated architect. At the Institute of Technology, while the same class of students is received, there will still be, as there has been, a special course—a two years' course, which embraces simply the architectural subjects, without the scientific and mathematical, mechanical and engineering, studies which, however desirable, are beyond and out of the reach of the other class of young men—a class who deserve all that they are in a position to study, but who are not in a position to pursue the subject from a scientific point of view. There is no reason why in the future the two schools should not go on side by side; the classes at the Institute of Technology being composed, as they have been, mainly of special students, taking a two years' course of architectural drawing and designing to their great profit and advantage, and the classes at the School of Mines taking a longer and more scientific course, not less to their advantage than that, we hope and trust.

One other thing, and I will detain the Convention no longer, and that is that the cause of architectural education, so to speak, seems to be enormously strengthened by the simultaneous existence of several schools. That would go without saying, if it were not that rival institutions are apt to be unfriendly and mutually obstructive. In the present case it is the greatest satisfaction to know that it is the intention of the persons in charge of all these architectural schools to profit to the utmost by each others' counsel, experience, and success.

Under these circumstances I think that the scheme of architectural education in this country, taking it all as one scheme carried on simultaneously at these different centres, will have a good chance of meeting the reasonable expectations of the profession.

The Convention then adjourned until Thursday morning, November 17th, at 10 o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1881.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A.M. by President Walter, who said: We shall now have the pleasure of listening to the reading of a paper, prepared by Mr. Jos. Thatcher Clarke, upon "Some of the architectural aspects of the work at Assos, in Asia Minor." The paper will be read by Prof. Ware.

Mr. Ware: Before reading this paper I will say a few words about the expedition which went to Assos, and the Society which sent it out, which will explain the matter to those who are not familiar with it. Two years ago Mr. Clarke and Mr. Bacon started on a private expedition to investigate the remains of the Doric Order among the Greek islands. Mr. Clarke was a young man about 22 or 23 years of age, who had been educated at Munich, and Mr. Bacon was one of my own students at the Institute of Technology. They went to London, bought a small sail boat, crossed the channel, and went up the Rhine, crossed to the Danube, down the Danube to the Black Sea, and spent the summer among the Greek Islands. Coming home, they reported that the site of all others in which they had found the most of interest was that of the ancient city of Assos, one of the cities visited by St. Paul, where were Greek fortifications and walls, which, even if nothing should be discovered below the surface were of the greatest interest, and which had never been adequately reported. At that time we were establishing our Archæological Society for the purpose of investigating both American and foreign archæology, and following Mr. Clarke's suggestion Mr. Clarke and Mr. Bacon were sent out with three or four young men, volunteer assistants, and a small sum of five or six thousand dollars, to see what they could do in furtherance of this investigation. The maps and drawings, of which we have tracings here to-day, were made on the spot by Mr. Bacon. The paper I am about to read is dated October 20th, 1881.

ASSOS.

Assos, Asia Minor, Sept. 20, 1881.

Gentlemen.—It is now several months since excavations were undertaken upon the site of the ancient Assos, by the first classical expedition of the Archæological Institute of America. As anticipated, the results have hitherto been of even greater architectural than sculptural importance, and it is possible that the following brief account of certain aspects presented by the Acropolis and its crowning temple may attract the interest of those members of our profession—if such indeed there be—who have not conceived how closely allied in many ways are the endeavors of the two American Institutes—of Architecture and Archæology.

Perhaps the most considerable, at all events the most direct gain expected from the present investigations, will be an increase of our knowledge concerning the historical development of architectural spirit and methods among the Greeks.

The work in hand can be carried out only by those familiar with the modern as well as the ancient practices of building; and, to speak frankly, will be fully comprehensible alone to the cultivated architect and to those few scholars who have mastered the scientific and æsthetic requirements of an art which is proverbially known as a jealous mistress.

The present paper, not intended to trespass greatly upon your time and attention, can touch but lightly upon points which are to be thoroughly published in the reports of the expedition, and, if Fortune will, finally collected in an exhaustive monograph upon Assos and the Southern Troad.

Should it be regretted that the many features still under examination in the extensive town beneath the fortress cannot now be even mentioned, it must be considered that a description of the Agora, with its waterworks and conduits, of the gymnasium, the various stoas and colonnades, the theatre, the civic fortifications, with the extended streets of monumental tombs beyond them, the unique remains of the Greek stone bridge over the river, &c. would alone fill a small volume.

Moreover, while digging is being actively carried on at several of the latter sites, and problems concerning their disposition and structure are daily determined, the foundations of the before-mentioned temple have been entirely laid bare, the excavations upon that part of the Acropolis being now restricted to a search for various blocks of the entablature, especially, of course for the highly important reliefs of the epistyle and metopes.

Towards the close of the tertiary period an extended volcanic upheaval revolutionized the southern coasts of the Troad. The broad range of Ida (which is not, as often supposed, a single mountain) became one of the chief centres of geological interest in Asia Minor.

Successive flows of trachyte, forming dykes and plateaus, covered the original limestone so completely that it is only in small and isolated patches that stratified deposits remain upon the surface to show the former geological condition of the land. Whole villages in this vicinity are built upon crumbling beds of volcanic ash. Thus certain varieties of trachytic rocks form

the only available building material, and cleaving naturally into large and regular blocks, have been almost exclusively employed from the earliest times. It is true that in later ages of Greek history, under the successors of Alexander the Great, to whose favor this region owes so great an advance, immense quantities of white marble were brought to the Troad from Thasos and Cyzicos, which Islands have ever served the shores of the Eastern Ægean and Marmora as quarries; but while New Troy at the present Hissarlik, Alexandria Troas at Eski Stamboul, and the later Chrysa at Kinlaclee, show extensive marble remains, at Assos there is surprisingly little limestone, the primitive inhabitants of this city apparently not having imported the material, and the lime-burners who supplied the mortar lavishly used in building the mediæval fortifications and cisterns, having made too clean a sweep of the later marble structures during the Genoese occupation, which included Assos in the Latin Lesbian Principality. And though firm and plastic clay is provided in abundance by the decomposed feldspar contained in the trachyte, the climate has always been too parched, and the local forests too scant, to supply wood for the extensive firing of brick-kilns. The rock of the Acropolis of Assos itself is one of the varieties most widely employed: immense sarcophagi, cut from its sides, being scattered in every direction to a distance of fifteen miles and more.

The influence of the hard volcanic stone, thus alone supplied by nature, is displayed by the architecture as well as by the topographical location of the wealthy settlements, which, from pre-historic times, flourished on the northern coast of the Adramyttian Gulf. This building material not only decided many peculiarities of architectural detail, such for instance as the bold blunt forms of the temple entablature and its sculptured decoration, but directly affected the general disposition of the city and the arrangement of its chief buildings.

According to the geological investigations of the present expedition, the Acropolis of Assos was one of the most important centres of the tertiary upheaval before-mentioned, being, in fact, the crater of a long extinct volcano.

The isolated peak is one of the most prominent features of all this region, rising steeply to an altitude of nearly eight hundred feet, while situated on a strip of land considerably less than a mile in breath, between the River Touzla (the Satnioëis of Homer, and the sea.

At about half-height the Acropolis is surrounded upon all sides, save the north, by an irregular plateau, upon which stood the city. On the south the declivity of the former crater is so abrupt, that it is possible to look down at an angle of over twenty degrees, beyond the table-land remaining between the cliff and the sea to the port beneath, into the very holds of the trading vessels of these waters, which lie protected by the remains of a massive ancient mole.

The sloping ground at the base of the Acropolis was carefully terraced by heavy retaining walls, and bore tier above tier, the streets and public buildings of the upper city. The ascent from these to the summit was effected by a winding road, which doubling upon itself, followed the steps

of the southern side, going from the southwest to the east, and thence to the northwest, where the chief gate of the fortress was once situated.

Naturally steep upon all sides, and rendered wholly inaccessible by scarping the natural rock, the summit was inclosed and protected by various ramparts, which now remain in masses of Byzantine, Genoese, and Turkish masonry, erected upon Greek and even Cyclopean foundations. It was with truth that Strabo, the only ancient author who has left any description of the city, remarks that nature and art have united to make Assos a stronghold.

Some of the semi-circular towers, which still rise to a height of forty feet or more above the present surface of the ground, abut against the straight walls of the enclosure, being built of small stones and filled with a solid mass of rough rubble and cement. They are evidently of Turkish origin, and appear to have been intended to support pieces of ordinance.

At what period of history this remote fortress was bombarded is not at present evident, but upon one of the blocks of the temple pavement there is the trace of an exploded shell. The last signal struggle known to have affected Assos was before the application of gunpowder to field-arms, namely, the invasion of the Troad by Orkhan and his Emirs, during the third and forth decades of the fourteenth century.

The summit of the cliff was naturally divided into two distinct steps, more nearly circular in plan than the enclosure of the Athenian acropolis, and so eccentrically situated that for a short space upon the east their fortification walls were united.

Upon the lower of these levels, at the extreme north, looking down upon the river and the fertile plains of its valley, there stands an ancient Christian church, now so altered within as to serve for a mosque, there being no necessity for the customary minaret upon so steep an eminence. The great age of the building is attested by an early Byzantine inscription, and it is probably one of the oldest examples of Christian architecture in existence, the only structures which I recall as comparing with it in this respect being the Basilica of the Nativity in Jerusalem and the crypt of St. Clement's in Rome.

But it is less to the church than to the Doric temple which crowned the great natural pedestal that your present attention is invited. This remarkable building has for over forty years presented one of the most perplexing problems of Greek architectural history. It was in 1835 that the facile French architect, Texier, visited Assos, and, after a short stay, devoted to the site a section of his elaborate work, the "Description of Asia Minor," giving, with a general map of the city enclosure, plans and restorations of the temple.

Unhappily, as a modern authority has said, Texier possessed in an eminent degree the genius of inexactitude. His measurements, which are given to the smallest fraction of the metric system, are generally incorrect, his reconstructions largely imaginary; and this is notably the case with his publication of the temple, the foundation of which he cannot even have seen. While the remains, as now unearthed, show the orientation of the building to have varied greatly from the east to the south, Texier places it thirty degrees to the north of its true direction. The disposition of the plan given in the

fine steel engraving, with its double, dipteral ranges of columns upon the front, and its *epinaos in antis*, was evidently conceived by the ingenious author after his return to Paris.

The width of the stylobate, which is in reality 14,035 metres, is given on the plan as 23, on the elevation as 13 metres. Important members, which never existed, were added to the entablature, being, with unparalleled effrontery, scaled to the millimetre, as if accurately measured. It is needless to multiply illustrations of this manner of reporting scientific investigations. As the "Description of Asia Minor" is the only predecessor, the publication of this temple which is now being prepared may fairly rank as the direct recovery of one of the most important and interesting monuments of the Doric style—that noblest and first-born offspring of Greek architectural genius.

The prospecting trenches sunk upon the Acropolis, the first disturbance of the soil of Assos by excavations, soon struck upon the steps of the building, which were found intact, with the exception of the stylobate upon the fronts. During the ages in which the summit served as the fortress of successive conquerors, a bed of soil had accumulated which varied in depth from three to six feet above the original level. This earth was removed by wheelbarrows to a chute upon the eastern side of the cliff, where examination had shown that no remains of antiquity existed upon the native rock. A complex of late and barbarous walls was found to have been built upon the [temple] foundations, and no blocks of the superstructure were there discovered. It was, however, of sufficient interest to watch the plan of the building as it gradually emerged from the débris which had covered it since antiquity.

To preserve the upper surfaces of the stylobate and pavement, a layer of earth two or three inches thick was left upon them until the completion of the work,—this preventing scratching and chipping by the iron wheels of the barrows. When all was swept, and the blocks carefully washed, the position of eighteen of the flanking columns became evident by the slight marks caused by the weathering of the surface while the shafts were still in place. The site of the cella walls was similarly recognized by delicate incised lines traced by the Greek master-builder upon the foundation stones, to mark the manner in which the first upright blocks were to be laid. The upper surface of the substructure was thus employed by the ancient architect as a drawing-board, upon which the plan was indicated with the utmost precision, a refinement hitherto thought to have been restricted to the marble buildings of Attica. The importance of these lines to the restorer is evident. They display a most remarkable and exceptional feature of the general arrangement—that the cella was wholly without an epinaos or rear vestibule.

The inner naos was undivided, its walls being carried plainly across the rear, at the same distance from the columns of the western front as upon the sides. The only peripteral temples in which this omission has been observed are those highly archaic monuments of Selinous, usually designated as C, D, and S, and the fragmentary remains near Cadacchio, on the island of Corfu.

The temples referred to are always considered to be the most ancient remaining examples of the Doric style,—the rise and early history of which are

so important,—and it may be judged what an addition the temple of Assos will thus prove to our knowledge of advancing Greek architecture. The recess of the rear vestibule was generally without any real use, there being no entrance through it to the naos, and was evidently a concession made to the external appearance of the whole edifice at a time when the canonical disposition of the style was still undergoing development.

A further peculiarity, evident from the traces upon the foundations as well as from the displaced capitals, is that the channel arrises of the shaft—*not* the hollows themselves—were in the axis of the plan, and opposite the faces of the abacus; this inexplicable arrangement being consequently carried out in all the shafts of the pteroma, but altered in the two columns of the pronaos, where the channels have the usual relation, without doubt the better there to receive the lateral metallic *grille* customarily employed as a barrier.

A full discussion of these points in their bearing upon the advance of the Doric structure would here lead me to too great length; it may suffice to indicate that the true nature of the channelling was not appreciated in remote and provincial Assos, upon the borders of the great Oriental powers of Mesopotamia and Persia, which exercised as marked an artistic as political influence. The optical effect of the channelling upon the Doric shaft, noted perhaps by the architect in more advanced cities of the South and West, was adopted without an adequate understanding of its historic and æsthetic character. The appearance of the arris in the line of axis is unique.

The shaft of only sixteen channels, occurring at Assos, is commonly conceived to be an indication of great age and direct subjection to the Egyptian influence, as in Corinth and one of the before-mentioned temples of Selinous, but this peculiarity may also be due, as at Sunion, to the great elevation of the building and its conspicuous situation. The temple was constructed throughout, even to the sculptured members, of the local trachyte, perhaps quarried from the side of the Acropolis itself during the systematic scarping of the southern and western sides.

The rock of the summit was planed, and in several places directly employed as the substructure within the stylobate, the incised lines before referred to being then drawn directly upon it. It was not suffered, however, to form either of the steps, but was here cut away to make place for blocks, which were laid by the help of knobs left as handles upon the outer edge, and not removed from the lower course at the completion of the building; U-shaped grooves were similiarly cut upon the ends of the heavy cornice-blocks, to receive the hoisting-ropes, so familiar from the illustrations of Viollet-le-Duc.

To prevent a defacement of the joints by the chipping of the stylobate stones, there were thin and narrow fillets along the angles of contact, and these too still remain, like the similar technical make-shifts upon the floor of the Athenian Propylæa.

The blocks of the steps, some of which measure considerably over ten feet in length, are for the greater part dowelled together with clamps of iron, cast in lead, and this system of bonding was carried out in other parts of the building; notably upon the soffit of the epistyle blocks, and upon the upper surface of the cornice for the terra-cotta gutter.

The interior pavement of the naos is preserved in some vestiges of a late mosaic formed of cubes of black and white marble: and fortunately enough of this is intact to insure its restoration. It presents a border of bands and the broad Greek wave ornament, enclosing a field of diamond pattern.

The drums of the columns were ground one upon another by being turned around a pin of wood which served as a steadying centre. In perfected Doric buildings this pin was enclosed and worked in square boxes of the same material, cemented into the opposite drums by red lead.

In Assos the solicitude for accurate juncture had not been carried quite so far, the wooden axis bearing directly upon the stone, in the centre of which, cylindrical, not cubical, holes were cut to receive it.

The epistyle beams, as in the Parthenon, were triple, an exceptional number for so small a construction—the entire lintel not measuring three feet in thickness. The middle of these beams did not occupy the entire height of the epistyle, the outer blocks being thickened at the top to support the frieze, The thin metopes, plain as well as sculptured, were slid in from above, behind notches cut upon the sides of the triglyphs. The heavy cornice blocks rested directly upon these, without the intervening members published by Texier.

Corner fragments indicate the inclination of the gable, and remains of the terra-cotta roof-tiles show the manner of its construction.

To convey an understanding of the appearance of the edifice is of course impossible without the assistance of drawings, and a further rehearsal of technical details may be spared. The general dimensions and proportions of the temple have a singular resemblance to those of the so-called Theseum in Athens. The total widths of the two plans, for instance, vary by less than a foot; of the pteromas, by but about four inches. The number of columns upon the front and sides, the orientation south of east, and even the exceptional reduction of the steps to two, are in both cases the same.

This curious similarity of the Assos temple to a fane known with reasonable certainty to have been built at a period not much, if at all, anterior to the middle of the fifth century B. C., may be urged as an argument against its great age, but the chief peculiarity which resulted from this system of proportional arrangement, the narrow passage around the cella, has recently been observed in a still more marked degree by the German explorers at Olympia in the case of the highly archaic Temple of Hera. The innermost of the walls' which have been rebuilt from age to age as enclosures of the summit, was constructed almost entirely of the blocks of the temple peripteros; the greater part of the entablature, especially the cornice, being therein embodied.

Some twenty capitals, thus preserved in thick beds of mortar, are among the finest known specimens of early Greek stone cutting. Vigorous in outline, of heavy and almost sombre proportions, as befitted the grim volcanic material of which they were formed, they show a delicacy and firmness of cutting unequalled by any of the archaic temples of Sicily and Magna Græcia, which were for the greater part built of a much inferior stone: the coarse and crumbling limestone-tufa, almost universally used in the early ages.

One well-known capital from Assos is preserved in the Louvre, but much finer specimens have come to light during the present excavation.

The drums of the columns were thrown about in every direction at the time when the site was cleared,—many having been rolled to the bottom of the cliff, and shattered by the fall from so great a height. Others, hollowed at one end, have long served the inhabitants of the squalid Turkish huts of Behràm as mortars for pounding wheat and coffee.

The cella wall was probably removed at a still earlier period by builders covetous of its evenly-squared stones. The skeleton of columns and entablatures must have long remained in much the same condition as is now observable in the temples of Segesta and Ægina, It was the upper half of the same rampart that once contained the greater number of the known reliefs which ornamented a section of the epistyle and some of the metopes of the temple.

At the time of the first modern visitors to Assos—that is to say, in the first quarter of the present century,—these sculptured blocks lay in confusion upon the southeastern side of the Acropolis. Having attracted the attention of the French Archæological Society, through the accounts of several travellers of that nation, those upon the surface were taken away by a man-of-war in 1838. Old men of the village still remember the position of these stones, and the manner of their removal by the French sailors.

The seventeen fragments now in Paris are among the greatest treasures of the Louvre, and, as is well-known, have attracted the constant attention of archæologists and historians of art. Though the Acropolis is but about half cleared, seven additional pieces of these sculptures have been discovered during the past two months, five of which are of considerable size. One is a complete metope, bearing two figures : a man pursuing a woman— a time-honored subject, difficult to individualize. Another is a block of the epistyle, about four feet long, showing a bowman discharging an arrow at a centaur or hind, while behind him advances an attendant with a drinking vessel in true Mesopotamian fashion. The remainder are couching sphinxes, a torso and heads.

These reliefs are of extreme value as among the few connected works of archaic Greek sculpture, illustrating the gradual Hellenizing of Oriental types and artistic methods. It is largely through them that the temple has attracted an exceptional historic interest.

The expedition, in the words of the President of the Archæological Institute, from the outset, did not anticipate such brilliant discoveries, such finds of treasure, as rewarded the excavators of Troy, Cyprus, and Pergamon. The prospect of such novel, and in great measure chance, results has never been entertained, and the attention of the agents has been devoted to less ambitious but perhaps more legitimate scientific investigations, with a feeling of certainty that important gains to our knowledge of antiquity will continue to accrue from the thorough work now being carried on among the ruins of Assos.

JOSEPH THACHER CLARKE,
Director of the Assos Expedition,
Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Architects.

On motion of Mr. McLaughlin, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Mr. Clark for his interesting paper, to Mr. Bacon for making, and to Mr. Norton for sending, the illustrations of it, and to Mr. Ware for reading and explaining the same.

The President; I have the satisfaction of announcing to the Convention that our professional brothers on the Pacific coast are taking very decided and pleasing action in reference to the Institute. Mr. Augustus Laver writes to Mr. Bloor, our secretary, as follows:—

San Francisco, 4th Nov. 1881.

My Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 7th ultimo received. and contents noted. As suggested, I now have the pleasure of forwarding you six applications for membership as Fellows of the American Institute of Architects, and beg to propose the gentlemen named, all of whom are in good standing. I thank you very much for your courtesy and kindness, as shown by your letters to members of our Association.

I have the pleasure to remain,

Yours very truly,

AUGUSTUS LAVER.

There is also the following letter to Mr. Bloor:

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find the names of six architects who have been endorsed by Mr. Laver, President of our Association. They are presented to the consideration of the Institute as a nucleus by which we can form a chapter on this coast. On receipt of information of their election, &c. I will forward you the necessary amount for their initiation fee,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. H. WOLFE,

Secretary, Pacific Coast Association of Architects.

The President: The names of the gentlemen proposed by Mr. Laver for membership are:

Seth Babson.	Wm. Curlett.	G. W. Saunders.
Thos. J. Welsh.	James E. Wolfe.	J. Wright.

That is a very good beginning, and very systematically and satisfactorily done.

Mr. George C. Mason, jr., then read a paper he had prepared on Queen Anne and Georgian architecture.*

Mr. Bloor then read a paper he had prepared, as follows:

* Mr. Mason's paper is about to be published in one of the magazines and is, by his request, omitted from these proceedings.

ON WALL AND WINDOW DECORATION IN DOMESTIC WORK.

BY A. J. BLOOR, F.A.I.A.

The large stationary surfaces presented by the floor, and to a still greater extent by the walls, of a room should be considered simply as the background of the furniture, pictures, and other portable objects to be permanently placed upon or against them.

In exact contradiction to the general practice, the less furnished a room is to be by these portable objects, the more pronounced may be the figures and color of the coverings to floor, wall, and window. Where trained artistic taste, and corresponding means preside over the numerous appointments of floor, wall, table, cabinet, side-board or what not in parlor, library, dining-room or morning-room, the wall of the billiard-room or bedroom will, as a rule, bear a more *prononcé* covering than those of the former, and the hall, or at least the upper hall—for there is often an overflow of pictures and statues from the living rooms down stairs into the corridors on the same level—may be treated still more positively. This applies to elaboration of design—to demonstrativeness of figure : not to richness of fabric or color. The mistake generally made is in supposing that the two must necessarily go together.

A ceiling too, if designed by an artist and painted under his instructions by art-workmen may be considered a picture in itself, and will without danger to propriety, bear individualistic treatment, modified only so far as the broad treatment is concerned, by the rank and importance of the room it surmounts; and, in matters of detail, by the chandeliers or other pendants which are to hang from it. It would be well worth while to start the foundations of a Sistine Chapel with single reference to the decoration of its ceiling by Michael Angelo ; and where an abbess is fortunate enough to secure the services of a Correggio to decorate her walls, no one will doubt her taste and judgment if she not only accepts from his hand sham openings as lunettes to display the inimitable graces of his *putti*, but disposes everything else in the room simply as foils to them. Or if (to come to our own times, we can employ a Whistler to give us a peacock room or an Alma Tadema to duplicate the gold drawing-room in his own house, where not even one of his own canvases or one of Bourbadienne's bronzes—nothing but a narrow belt of diminutive ivory carvings, gleaming against an equally narrow background of ebony, and running around the room a few feet from the floor as a surbase, claims attention from top to bottom, and contends with the subdued splendor of its walls of beaten gold, we shall be well satisfied to dispense in at least one of our rooms with the ordinary results of the easel or the burin.

Similarly, where an interior wall, as in the mosque of Cordova, is encrusted with precious stones, the whole surface becomes, as it were, a vast jewel, to be seen and admired by and for itself; and we might as well "gild refined gold or paint the lily" as use it for the ordinary hanging purposes of an inside wall. So with the mosaic wall-surfaces of some of the ancient Italian cathedrals, the exquisite mural spaces of the Alhambra or the marble trace-

ries of some of the Indian palaces and tombs. If, too, one is the fortunate possessor of a set of genuine Gobelin tapestry of some really good period, he will properly make his acquisition the be all and end all of wall-covering; for he will be apt to think it too precious even for *portière* or window curtain, as which the folds would hide and distort the design.

Again : The more pronounced in form and color the movable objects of an apartment may be, the more pronounced may be their background, and where they are designed and arranged with special regard to luxury and splendor, the background may be worked up to high effects of general tone and in some instances even its detail may be tolerably assertive without losing that character of subordination which is, or ought to be, a desideratum.

The background should also express those elements of repose, homogeneousness and continuity which are appropriate to the conception of wide, flat, immovable planes, and which are required to set off to the best advantage the individuality of the isolated objects—each having its own and generally dissimilar purpose to fulfil—which project from them. The repetition and monotony so undesirable in such objects, having any claim to high artistic expression, are what is wanted in their background; though not of course so applied as to give expression to, or even create suspicion of, these qualities,—*ars est celare artem*—for in practice the skilled ornamental designer finds that those designs for backgrounds to high-art foregrounds, if the expression may be allowed, which best pleases himself and the competent critic, are evolved as regards form by mechanical iteration over a large surface of free-hand figures in a small surface; and as regards color by the combination of such tints as harmonize into an approximate monotone. In speaking of foreground objects, I refer, of course, to the contents of a room used for domestic purposes, where the objects set against the walls are not only miscellaneous in character, but comparatively sparse in number, leaving considerable spaces of intermittent surface uncovered. If a room or hall is to be used solely as a picture gallery, or to be shelved everywhere for the display of curios of any kind, as in a museum, there should be absolutely no attempt at wall decoration unless in the shape of the simplest sort of frieze or surbase lines. Even if it were not intended to cover up the finished surface with pictures, the intermittent spaces should offer nothing to distract the eye from the contemplation and study of what the room is built for. Except, therefore, for a few lines at top and bottom forming a frame as it were to the room, the whole remaining wall should be finished in an unrelieved monotone of dark green, maroon, gray, or some still more sombre neutral tint. But in a drawing-room or dining-room, cheerfulness and elegance should everywhere prevail; and the problem is not simply to secure the best background for works of art. but the much more difficult task of making the same material and pattern, on the same plane, serve the double purpose of background and decoration. Leaving out for the present the question of oil and fresco ornamentation, this is just were most wall paper, when sought to be applied to high-class domestic decoration, fails. And where it necessarily fails—of maximum success at least—for the simple reason

that in house decoration, with us—I suppose I may say always—the cart is put before the horse. The casket should be designed to fit the jewel, and not the jewel to fit the casket.

The truth is that the key-note to the general decoration of a room should be struck by the most precious work of art, large enough to arrest the eye on entrance, which it is intended shall be placed in it. Before he furnishes the designs for the surface decoration of any room, including its windows and doors with their hangings, and sometimes its chimney finish, though occasionally the mantelpiece is itself to be the chief example of art appliance, the architect should know the contemplated *pièce de résistance* in the way of easel-painting, bronze or marble, array of ceramics or ivories or whatever else the artistic hobby of the owners may be, and every line and tint on floor, wall, and ceiling should be subservient to the production of its best aspect; for only thus can the important elements of balance and repose be secured as a foil to the salient features of the leading art-object.

Architects are indeed somewhat given to quoting various authors from Vitruvius to Owen Jones, who insist that painting and sculpture as well as the minor arts should be used only as the handmaids of architecture. But this is true mainly as regards monumental structures devoted to the highest uses of ecclesiastical and civic life, or to the commemoration of the dead. It does not properly apply to the private house, and indeed under any circumstances it is a manifest absurdity that the statue into every line and curve of which the sculptor has wrought the riches of his brain and heart, or that the portrait, or historical scene, or *genre* painting which has absorbed the best powers of the master painter, should be killed by the black, vermillion, ultramarine blue, or emerald green of the frescoer's brush, or the stencilled stereotyped convolutions of the paper-hanger. If one is listening to a solo from a Lind or a Mario, it is an impertinence to have it drowned by the framework music of the orchestra, though we may derive much pleasure and musical profit from the orchestra's harmonies without the solo.

But opportunity so favorable to the architect, in his finishing work of decoration and furnishing, as that of knowing from the start what works of high or minor art are finally to give tone to an apartment, has rarely, if ever, been afforded in this country hitherto. To build and decorate an apartment with special reference to the disposal of the isolated work of high art, or the groups of artistic objects, which are to be its most precious deposit is not very common even in Europe, where inherited taste, combined with large permanent means, is a not infrequent result of the institutions of primogeniture and entail, which more or less prevail there. The alternative that suggests itself in the exigencies of providing means for successful decoration and furnishing is of course to systematize the field into grades, and to endeavor to strike the average taste of each grade with a well-designed stock in hand. But it is by no means an easy task to accomplish even this much in a community where so many fortunes are made and lost within a decade, where the cultivation of artistic taste is so often necessarily sporadic and broken, and where the landowner or speculative builder throws up a block of fifty

"first-class houses," each for hire to the first comer who can furnish security for one or three or five years' rent;—each with precisely the same "brown-stone front" that prevails in a hundred other contiguous blocks; each distinguishable from all the others in the same block only by the number affixed somewhere about the doorway, and generally in a manner so poorly contrived that the figures are useless at night; each having the same pane of glass in the panelled vestibule-door, the same tiles in the hall, the same "black-walnut staircase," with the same machine-made newel post, balusters, and hand-rail, the same "elegant plaster cornice," with the frieze belt running under it, and doing duty as wall decoration, laid on with the self-same stencil from the self-same paint pot;—everything so exactly alike that the pre-occupied resident of any one of the next half-dozen houses, mechanically mounting the steps with their fac-simile iron rail or stone balustrade, and using his fac-simile latch-key in the fac-simile lock may well be excused if he reaches the second or third story, and finds himself in a bedroom the slightly dissimilar furniture of which only, at last, convinces him that it is not his own.

So far at least as relates to the higher grades of ready-made work for wall-decoration in the market, one can hardly avoid the conclusion that the problem of striking average needs in an artistically satisfactory way is a hard one. One finds much that is commendable—*per se*—many admirable selections of form and arrangement of color, much that is altogether creditable to artists with no responsibility beyond the production of their own speciality, much indeed that, if the key-figure employed were disencumbered of its replicates and were cut out by itself and hung up on a wall, framed in an appropriate edging or margin, would really form a better article of decoration than many a chromo, or original canvas worse than a chromo, likely to be placed on it in the parlor of the average well-to-do householder. One finds a good many samples of paper that might safely be relegated, without the individual oversight of the architect or artiscally trained owner, to the hallway and staircase of the stereotyped city house, or the bedroom of the average country cottage. but one does not see many available, whether with reference to forms or tints, as a safe average paper for an æsthetically furnished room of high class. There is, indeed, a limited supply of what are called the Morris papers, the product of and named after one of the partners of an art firm in England, to which the world of taste in Great Britain, and to some degree in this country, is greatly indebted. In this unique establishment poets, painters, and architects of national reputation have combined their genius, judgment, and thrift, opened a warehouse and work shops, and furnishing subordinates with designs of their own, trained them to supply the ordinary market with such furniture, upholstery, stained-glass, tiling, etc., as were before accessible only to the very wealthy. But though the thorough decorator and furnisher must (conscientiously to perform his duty of harmoniously combining in the desired result all the factors to which, probably, only himself holds the clue) in most instances. resort to a seemingly ungracious repression in the sub-decorator of that art-instinct which naturally, and so far as he is concerned

rightly, leads the latter to consider his specialty as the most important of all and to give the freest play to his observation and imagination in elaborating the expression of his conceptions, there are now and then occasions when the products of the paperhanging designer's uncurbed imagination might be employed to advantage.

The fashion in what is called high-class wall-papering has for several years been set as follows : The height of the room is partitioned into three spaces, each being covered with a different pattern: that next the floor called the dado, rising generally to a height of three or four feet, that next the ceiling (sometimes in a high room nearly as wide as the dado) taking the place of the frieze member of an entablature and having the same name, while the space between, occupying most of the surface, is reserved for pictures, hanging cabinets, and notably, during the current craze, for more or less—quite frequently less—attractive specimens of pottery.

The third and middle division answers to what painters call the eye line, and this, with its contiguous space above and below, is of course the most desirable as hanging-surface, while the topmost space on the wall, though inferior for such a purpose, is still good enough for display of some sort. The same may be said in some degree of the bottom compartment, though that is liable to be hidden more or less temporarily by furniture set against it.

On the whole, therefore, the tripartite theory of domestic wall-decoration may be adjudged a correct one, based, as it is, on the assumption that the middle space will be used only or chiefly as a background for portable works of high art, or of minor art that is consecrated, in most people's eyes, by the reigning mode; and that the top space will be covered with something sufficiently large in design and well defined in execution to be conveniently seen from below, while both it and the third and lowest space are, each according to its rank—the top space being the more important of the two—made sufficiently ornate to carry out the general motive of decoration, and sufficiently interesting to repay examination such as can be afforded from the superior claims of the objects on or near the range of the eye. Yet the system is so liable to misconception, and the results so unsatisfactory in incompetent hands, that it would be better, perhaps, to advise the amateur to stick to the old plan of one pattern in the whole height. As it is now, one constantly sees the three compartments covered with paper, all equally positive and demonstrative, though of three different patterns, and all equally unmeaning, on the only artistic theory of their use; according to which—to summarize what has already been argued or implied in detail—the main or central division should form a background small and apparently indefinite in figure and unobtrusive in color, however rich in the general effect and however beautiful and eye-filling when examined at close quarters. The dado's colors would also be neutral, but darker, as more appropriate to the idea of strength that belongs to its basilar position, and its figures considerably larger and somewhat more salient—though the impression of subordination and repression in relation to the furniture in front of, and the pictures or what not above it should be sufficiently emphasized—while the crowning member of the trio, the frieze, should be both lighter in tint and

suggestive at once of the examples of high art beneath it, and of its own inferiority of material and of position for seeing purposes.

As regards the dado especially, the architect whose accountability embraces not only the æsthetic effect of a piece of wall paper but the utilitarian uses of it, no less than of the rough trench-imbedded footing stone, on which the base of the wall it covers rests, will find it difficult, notwithstanding the beauty of some of the English designs, to encourage the use of paper for dados, except on the one ground of economy. A ground which properly insists on recognition, and which in this case may be easily entertained, because the custom is more easily honored in the breach than in the observance —that is, by omitting the dado altogether and carrying the main hanging all the way down from frieze to skirting board. Moreover, the paper dado offers a great temptation to the contriver of shams, and is very frequently exemplified in a flagrant imitation of the wooden wainscot so often employed on the lower wall-space of a room; and it is on the whole therefore to be even less commended to the amateur decorator, than the frieze compartment. Indeed it is to be said to the credit of French taste, which though not as apt to be so creative and strong in design, is, perhaps owing to its better training and more refined methods, a safer guide in art, and especially in minor art, than English taste—that it does not deal with the paper dado to anything like the extent that prevails among the English designers.

And this is especially the case with the latest importations from France in the shape of imitations of silk tapestry enlivened with gold and silver thread running through from side to side, and showing its gleaming fibre here and there. The imported salesman mollifies the heated inquiries of the would-be fashionable lady, for the dado to match these French hangings, by volunteering the information that they "don't do much in dados with this style," because the paper is supposed to represent tapestry, hanging in folds from the frieze to the floor. But the answer is wide of the mark. Real tapestries when used to cover walls are very seldom now, though in old times they sometimes were, hung in folds, but are stretched out taut; and not only these latest-style French examples, but all our modern wall-papers are simply imitations of them, both as regards motive of design and manner of hanging. And real tapestries were and are more often finished above wooden wainscoting—or at least wooden surbase, supposing the main contents of the wainscot to be of stamped plaster or leather, or *papier maché*—than carried down to the base course, or the floor of the room.

It would be folly to subject to the risks of transportation the large pictures, or costly statues of the town, or permanent country, quarters for the purpose of decorating the walls of a secluded temporary retreat by the seaside, or in the mountains. A wall-pocket or passe-partout, a photograph or engraving (or, at present, an old time kitchen plate or saucer), that drifts in during the current season is all that is likely to be hung on the transient walls. Yet if "shanty" or "box" is likely to remain in possession, and be used for a series of years, and if æsthetic tastes prevail in the family, they are not likely to be satisfied with the surfaces of the wooden frame of the seaside cot, be they planed never so smoothly, or with the "hard finish" of the

shooting box, be it floated never so truly. The alternative in such cases is strictly permissible. on the severest code of wall decoration. If the timbers, whether vertical or horizontal, which constitute the frame of the wooden "tent on the beach," and the siding which encloses it, are left exposed,—as they sometimes are in the neighborhood of Long Branch and other watering places —it is easy to relieve the blankness and monotony by the application of some suitable body-color picked out with bright strong lines, more or less elaborated, in black, white, vermillon, or approximate tones.

The open frame-work and wide siding-joints which in the heats of July and August afford welcome entrance in the marine cottage to the ocean breeze (though on the other hand, when the sun beats down on the house in a dead calm one longs for the cooling interceptive coats of the old-fashioned plaster), would not be acceptable to the sportsman in his autumnal fastness; and here the paper-hanger's art may find employment relieved by trophies of the sportman's skill—the head and antlers of the deer shot by himself in the adjacent woods or the boar's head brought from France or Germany—the rifle and the musket crossed together and slung in lieu of the fine mirror or painting, between the windows. Or better still than wall-paper, the last coat of plaster may be finished of somewhat rough texture and with some color of low neutral tint incorporated with it, and the taxidermist's work and the crossed weapons of the chase may be alternated with panels showing game-pieces either in fresco or in bronze or other metallic plaques.

Let us now glance at the subject of window decoration.

Trans-Atlantic travellers are familiar with the superb examples of stained glass presented in the windows of the cathedrals, and a few of the important secular buildings of the old world; and we are now called on to admire no mean rivals of their beauty in the recently placed windows of some of our own churches.

But if we examine the field of colored glass from the earliest examples formerly in St. Sophia, to that lately produced by the Morris Art Company, of London, if we study the records and illustrations of the art in the pages of its historians from Theophilus down to Winston, we find little—in view of the vast field open, we may indeed say we find really nothing—applicable in design to domestic work. The more the pity, for there is no appliance of æsthetic practice to the building of the dwelling-house which may be made to produce such brilliant decorative effects at so small an outlay of space and cost. The canopied saint, the Jesse window. the emblems of the Great Sacrifice, the conventional tower and column, though appropriate enough for the domestic oratory, are out of place in the dining-room or billiard-room; and even if the conventional renderings of fruit, and flower, and grain were not already appropriated to the symbolizing of religious dogma or history, their stiff repetitive forms may well be varied and softened for the genial purposes of the drawing-room and chamber.

For purely domestic application on a moderate scale—unless we except some large staircase window—we will find it advantageous to resort to the methods of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, particularly in France, which were obviously studied with reference to the maximum pro-

duction of light and color—in other words, of transparency and brilliancy—attained by the use of strong, positive tints, with little or no shading, and bounded by strong, disengaged black lines, rather than to the subdued tone and harmonious blending of shade lines, gained by the plentiful use of enamel and other contrivances, which mark the early work of the Byzantine and Limogian artists in colored glass. and which those of the fifteenth century endeavored by other methods—by futile attempts, in short, to treat glass as canvas—to reproduce. The "dim, religious light" that filtered solemnly, through the semi-opaque masses of the immense eastern window of the mediæval cathedral, and shimmering down on the sacred symbols of the altar swept softly forward to mingle with the subdued tints from aisle window and clerestory, as they touched the bowed heads of the kneeling worshippers, exactly suited their frame of mind; but the few small panes in the upper sash of a "Queen Anne," or "colonial" window should have only opacity enough to intercept and soften the direct rays of the sun. Let the wholesome beams of the great life-preserver penetrate every corner of the rooms dedicated to the daily use of the family, and purify the sleeping chambers for the next night's use. What the designer and manipulator should strive for in the glass decoration of a small house-casement should be light, transparency, brilliancy, iridescence. Hand-painting, though essential where specific design and not mere mass of parti-color is to be attained, should be resorted to as sparingly as is consistent with a faithful rendering of the design; for the strong black lines—seldom less than a quarter of an inch thick—formed by the leaden bars which enclose and bind together the various pieces of glass, form an approximately sufficient foil to the colors, if properly conceived and handled. Every time the stencil, or in finer work the hair-pencil, of the manipulator touches the glass, the deposit detracts from its value as a translucent medium of light. In a drawing-room or boudoir it may sometimes be desirable to introduce a single sheet, medallion, or piece of any other desired shape, having its subject treated in soft middle tints, as if the vehicle were paper or canvas (though it will be found that such a piece will look much better against the subdued reflected light that serves an interior sash-door or window than against the full garish outside light.) But a safe rule for the small outer window of a house is that the decorative panes in it shall be treated rather as a mosaic of colored class and black bars than as a monotone picture. At certain intervals the bars should be used in greater profusion than the glass, as a foil to the latter, which, on the other hand, should be employed in very small pieces of the brightest ruby or other very rich color. There is, too, a rough semi-opaque, pseudo-white glass, on the minute facets of which the light acts with those results of brilliant shifting color which one sees in the opal or in mother-of-pearl. An exceptionally lustrous effect is also produced by that transparent but somewhat cloudy glass which has slightly iridescent qualities reminding one of the exquisite rainbow hues seen in the Cesnola glass ware from Cyprus, in the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York. Scraps of these varieties of glass, judiciously set in an ample frame-work of the solid dark metal, present, when the sun strikes full against them, much the appearance of jewels, and greatly enhance the effects of illuminated color for which the design should strive.

I speak of the *black* bars forming the frame-work, not that they need necessarily be painted black. It is very often preferable to gild or silver or color them. This gives a rich finish to the metal and harmonizes well with the *quasi* opaque colors presented by the glass on the side opposite to that against which the light strikes. But whatever the actual surface of the bars may be, they will always, in contrast with the glass, appear black when looked at on the side opposite to that struck by the light, whether natural as in the day time, or artificial as at night.

Stained-glass has lately been produced which quite supplies the desideratum, so long felt, for vivid gem-like spots emphasizing the general ground-work. Indeed they are inserted in and project from their lower-toned surface like the veritable rubies and emeralds of some exquisite jewel, while they are at the same time transfused and homogeneous with their surroundings.

Besides this, the experiments now going on seem in a fair way to meet another desideratum in glass-staining, throughout its historical period—that is, in the ability to dispense altogether with the deadening and deteriorating brown enamel heretofore used for outlining and shading, and to replace pencil lines with filaments of actual glass of different degrees of color density—but always luminous density—so interfused with the ground-work that the whole picture forms an *ensemble* bearing about the same relation to ordinary colored glass that the Madonna of a master does to its reproduction as a colored lithograph.

The thanks of the Convention were voted to Messrs. Mason and Bloor for their papers.

Mr. P. P. Quackenboss, by the invitation of the President, produced some specimens of the work done by the United States Reproduction Company of Philadelphia, and explained the character of the work done by the Company, and the rates charged therefor.

Mr. Crapsey: On behalf of the architects of Cincinnati, I am authorized and instructed to extend to this body a cordial invitation to meet at Cincinnati next year. If the Institute should accept this invitation, we should prefer to have the meeting held in October, instead of November. It is a better month in Cincinnati, and we can go about better. Cincinnati is, as you all know, the centre of population in the United States. The exact centre is only about four miles distant from the city, and, if any of the members want to see the precise spot, we can drive out there and look at it. (Laughter.) Cincinnati does not compare, architecturally speaking, with New York, Boston, or Washington, but we have a good deal there that is of interest, and I think we have the highest hill and the best bar. (Laughter.) Furthermore, we are of the opinion that if the Institute meets here next year, it will

be the means of stimulating the Chapter there to renewed activity which is greatly needed. I consulted most of the members before I left, and they are all in favor of it. One thing further: the feeling out West is, that the Institute is an Eastern affair. We want to disabuse the minds of the architects of Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and other Western cities, and show them that it is not an Eastern affair, but a National affair. And the meeting of the Institute at Cincinnati will tend greatly in that direction.

On the motion of Mr. Gibbs, amended by Mr. Littell, the Board of Trustees was charged with the selection of the place of meeting of the next annual Convention, with the recommendation that Cincinnati be the place and October the time of meeting, and the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the Cincinnati architects for their invitation.

Mr. Young: I have come here from Boston to listen to the papers which have been read to the Convention. I would like to state that I had the honor to suggest to our Boston Chapter that it was important, in my opinion, to have the members of the Institute distinguished in the City Directory from those architects who were not members of the Institute, as is done in the case of physicians who belong to different schools of medicines by marking the names by an asterisk. My suggestion was adopted by the Society and carried out by the publishers of the Directory. Otherwise, as far as the public is concerned, our names are mingled together; we have no identity, and the public do not know, except by the annual Convention, that there is such a thing as the Institute. I only make the suggestion, so that other chapters may, if they see fit, endeavor to carry it into effect as we have done in Boston. One of the advantages connected with it is that, if we wish to communicate with architects in other cities, by looking into the Directories we can ascertain the names of those who are members of the Institute, and with whom our relations are more intimate than with those who are simply members of the profession.

The Secretary: I am greatly in favor of accomplishing this end in those cities where it is possible to do it, and I shall try whether it can be done in New York.

Mr. Le Brun moved that the question of revising the schedule of charges for professional services recommended by the Institute

be referred to the Board of Trustees, and that they be requested to report in regard to the matter at the next Convention. Carried.

Mr. Le Brun : I move that the thanks of the Convention be given to the Trustees of the Georgetown University for the use they have given us of this hall. Carried.

Mr. Ware: I move that a vote of thanks be passed to the Committee of Arrangements for the trouble they have taken in providing for the comfort and convenience of the members of the Institute present at this Convention. Carried.

The President: Now we shall adjourn to lunch at Welcker's, and after lunch it is proposed to visit the Corcoran Art Gallery, The business before the Convention having been disposed of, the Convention stands adjourned.

FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES.

NOTE.—(F.) indicates Fellows; (A.) indicates Associates.

Name.	Residence.	Elected.	Remarks.
(A.) Addison, John.....	Chicago, Ill.....	March 9, 1878.	In good standing.
(A.) Adler, D.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Jan. 1880.	In good standing.
(F.) Alexander, C. A.....	New York, N. Y....	Dec. 5, 1865.	Lapsed, Oct., 1867.
(A.) Allen, J. M.....	New Bedford, Mass	Nov. 19, 1879.	In good standing.
(F.) Anderson, Edwin.....	Cincinnati, O.....	Jan. 19, 1870.	Lapsed, Feb., 1875.
(A.) Andrews, R. S	Baltimore, Md	Jan. 13, 1871.	Resig'd, Feb. 1872.
(A.) Andrews, W. S..	Philadelphia, Pa..	April 21, 1870.	In good standing.
(A.) Archer, George.....	Baltimore, Md.....	June 28, 1875.	In good standing.
(F.) Annan, T. B.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Feb. 4, 1874.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(F.) Arnold, J. J	.....	Nov. 3, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Ashley, E. A.....	Covington, Ky....	Jan. 5, 1875.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Atwood, C. B.....	Boston, Mass.....	March 4, 1874.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Atwood, D. T.....	New York, N. Y...	Oct. 22, 1867.	In good standing.
(F.) Auchmuty, R. T	New York, N. Y...	Aug. 4, 1857.	Lapsed.
(A.) Babb, G. F	New York, N. Y...	Dec. 15, 1868.	Lapsed, Feb., 1875.
(F.) Babcock, Chas.....	.....	Feb. 23, 1857.	Resig'd and transf'd
(A.) Babcock, J. C.....	St. John, N. B.....	May 1, 1877.	Lapsed, Oct., 1877.
(F.) Babson, Seth.....	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 28, 1881.	In good standing.
(F.) Backus, W.....	.....	March 20, 1857.	Lapsed.
(A.) Baldwin, E. F.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Jan. 13, 1871.	In good standing.
(A.) Barnes, H. Seymour..	New York, N. Y...	June 28, 1882.	In good standing.
(F.) Barnett, G. I...	St. Louis, Mo.....	Feb. 5, 1861.	Lapsed, Feb. 1874.
(A.) Bartberger, C. M.....	Pittsburgh, Pa ...	March 30, 1882.	In good standing.
(F.) Bate, Arthur.....	Cincinnati, O.....	Jan. 19, 1870.	Lapsed, Feb., 1873.
(F.) Bauer, Augustus.....	Chicago, Ill.....	April 1, 1873.	In good standing.
(A.) Beal, W. H.....	.....	April 5, 1864.	Resigned, 1864.
(A) Beck, Paul.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Feb. 15, 1876.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Bell, M. F.....	Fulton, Mo	Dec. 28, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Bevis, Henry..	Cincinnati, O.....	Oct. 17, 1871.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(A.) Billings, Hammatt....	Boston, Mass.. ...	Dec. 6, 1870.	Dec'd, Feb. 1874.
(A.) Billings, J. E.....	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 6, 1870.	Resigned, Feb., 1877
(A.) Blake, E. C. H.....	New York, N. Y...	Jan. 5, 1875.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Bloor, A. J.....	New York, N. Y..	Feb. 5, 1861.	In good standing.
(F.) Blythe, Walter.....	Cleveland, O.....	Aug. 1, 1870.	Lapsed, Feb., 1876.
(F.) Bogart, C. L.....	.....	March 16, 1858.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Boyden, Elbridge.....	Worcester, Mass..	March 4, 1874.	Lapsed, Oct., 1875.
(A.) Boyden, G. E.....	Worcester, Mass..	March 4, 1874.	Lapsed, Oct., 1875.
(F.) Boyington, W. W.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 13, 1869.	Lapsed, Feb., 1876.
(A.) Bradlee, N. J.....	Boston, Mass.....	Oct. 4, 1859.	In good standing.
(A.) Brauns, Henry.....	Baltimore, Md....	Jan. 13, 1871.	In good standing.
(A.) Briggs, W. R.....	Bridgeport, Conn.	May 23, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Brigham, Charles.....	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 6, 1870.	In good standing.
(F.) Brown, E. L....	.....	Oct. 6, 1857.	Resigned.
(F.) Brown, F. W	Albany, N. Y.....	May 16, 1873.	Lapsed, Oct., 1873.
(A.) Brown, Glenn	Washington, D. C.	April 28, 1882.	In good standing.
(A.) Bruce, A. C.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Oct. 3, 1873.	Lapsed, Feb., 1878.
(F) Brush, H. T.....	Detroit, Mich.....	July 15, 1875.	Deceased.
(F.) Burke, J. E.....	.....	April 3, 1860.	Lapsed.
(A.) Burling, E.....	Chicago, Ill.....	April 10, 1874.	Lapsed, Oct., 1875.
(A.) Burns, C. M.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	April 21, 1870.	Lapsed, Oct. 1875.
(A.) Buttons, S. D.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Oct. 10, 1870.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(F.) Cabot, E. C.....	Boston, Mass.....	Feb. 23, 1857.	In good standing.
(A.) Cady, G. W.....	Providence, R. I..	Jan. 5, 1876.	In good standing.
(F.) Cady, J. C.....	New York, N. Y..	April 5, 1864.	In good standing.
(F) Carpenter, C. E.....	Providence, R. I..	Nov. 4, 1875.	In good standing.
(A.) Carson, Charles L.....	Baltimore, Md....	Oct. 12, 1871.	Lapsed, Oct., 1877.
(A.) Carter, Asher	Chicago, Ill	Jan. 11, 1872.	Resig'd, Oct., 1873.
(A.) Cassell, C. E	Baltimore, Md.....	April 22, 1870.	In good standing.
(A.) Chandler, F. W.....	Boston, Mass.....	March 5, 1875.	In good standing.
(A.) Chandler, T. P , Jr....	Philadelphia, Pa..	.. ..1873.	In good standing.

Right Hon. Austin Henry Layard, D. C. L., M. P.	London, England.
Hector M. Lefuel	Paris, France, *deceased.*
Albert Lenoir	Paris, France.
Rev Henry Parry Liddon	Oxford, England.
Prof. Chas. Eliot Norton	Cambridge, Mass.
Frederick Law Olmstfd	New York, N. Y.
John Henry Parker, F. S. A.	Oxford, England.
J. A. Picton	Liverpool, England.
Friedrich Schmidt	Vienna, Austria.
Sir George Gilbert Scott, R. A.	London, England, *deceased.*
Prof. Gottfried Semper	Dresden, Saxony.
The Baron Schwarz-Senborn	Vienna, Austria.
Chev. J. da Silva	Lisbon, Portugal.
George Edmund Street	London, England.
Prof. Henri A. Taine	Paris, France.
Emile Trélat	Paris, France.
Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D	New York, N. Y.
Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D	New York, N. Y., *deceased.*
E. E. Viollet-le-Duc	Paris, France, *deceased.*
J. B. Waring	London, England, *deceased.*
Theodore Weston	New York. N. Y.
Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, F. S. A.	London, England, *deceased.*
Thomas H. Wyatt	London, England.
Richard Upjohn	New York, N. Y., *deceased.*

LIST OF MEMBERS,

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Prof. Chas. Babcock	Ithaca, New York.
Theodore Ballu	Paris, France.
Victor Baltard	Paris, France, *deceased*.
Sir Charles Barry, R. A	London, England, *deceased*.
George Beach	Hartford, Conn.
W. Böckmann	Berlin, Prussia.
William Burges	London, England.
C. R. Cockerell, R. A	London, England, *deceased*.
T. K. Colling	London, England.
Peter Cooper	New York, N. Y.
J. P. Cuypers	Amsterdam, Holland.
César Daly	Paris, France.
Samuel Darier	Geneva, Switzerland.
Prof. Thos. L. Donaldson	London, England.
Félix Duban	Paris, France. *deceased*.
L. J. Duc	Paris, France.
Evert A. Duyckinck	New York, *deceased*.
James Furgusson	London, England.
Chev. Heinrich F. Förstel	Vienna, Austria.
Jean Franel	Geneva, Switzerland.
Rev. William H. Furness, D. D	Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles Garnier	Paris, France.
Alphonse Gerard	Paris, France.
Edwin L. Godkin	New York, N. Y.
George Godwin, F. R. S	London, England.
Parke Godwin	New York, N. Y.
A. T. Goshorn	Cincinnati, O.
Rudolph Gottgetreu	Munich, Bavaria.
The Baron De Guilhermy	Paris, France.
Hon. A. S. Hewitt	New York, N. Y.
A. J. B. Beresford Hope,, LL. D., M. P	London, England.
Rev. J. H. Hopkins	Plattsburg, N. Y.
Wm. J. Hoppin	New York, N. Y.
Lysandros Kaftangioglou	Athens, Greece.
Hon. Rufus King	Cincinnati, O.
Henri Labrouste	Paris, France.
J. H. B. Latrobe	Baltimore, Md.

Name.	Residence.	Elected.	Remarks.
(A.) Clark, Andrew	.....	July 7, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Clark, Edward.	Washington, D. C.	May 5. 1857.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Clark, H. P	Boston, Mass	June, 1876.	In good standing.
(F.) Clark, T. M	Boston, Mass	Feb. 17, 1877.	In good standing.
(A.) Clarke, G. R	Chicago, Ill	Dec. 6, 1870.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(A.) Clarke, T. C	Philadelphia, Pa	Nov. 25, 1872.	Resig'd, Oct., 1875.
(F.) Cleaveland, H. W	New York, N. Y	Feb. 23, 1857.	Lapsed.
(A.) Cleveland, L. D	Chicago, Ill	April 1, 1873.	Resig'd, Oct., 1880.
(F.) Clinton, C. W	New York, N. Y	Dec. 20, 1864.	In good standing.
(A.) Clough, G. A	Boston, Mass	Feb. 17, 1877.	Resigned, Feb. 1880
(F.) Cluss, Adolf	Washington, D. C.	Dec. 16, 1867.	In good standing.
(F.) Cochrane, J. C	Chicago, Ill	Oct. 20, 1868.	Lapsed, Oct., 1876.
(A.) Colburn, T. E	Boston, Mass	Dec. 6, 1870.	Lapsed, Oct., 1872.
(F.) Congdon, H. M	New York, N. Y	Feb. 5, 1867.	In good standing.
(F.) Cook, J. B	Memphis, Tenn	Jan. 19, 1870.	Lapsed, Feb. 1878.
(F.) Cooper, G. E	Utica, N. Y	June 19, 1878.	In good standing.
(F.) Crapsey, Chas	Cincinnati, O	Dec. 28, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Crooks, Arthur	New York, N. Y	Dec. 2, 1873.	Lapsed, Feb., 1874.
(A.) Cummings, Chas. A	Boston, Mass	Dec. 6, 1870.	In good standing.
(F.) Cummings, M. F	Troy, N. Y	May 16, 1873.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(F.) Curlett, William	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 28, 1881.	In good standing.
(F.) Davis, A. J	New York, N. Y	Feb. 23, 1857.	Lapsed.
(A.) Davis, F. E	Baltimore, Md	Jan. 13, 1871.	In good standing.
(F.) Derby, N. L	New York, N. Y	Oct. 11, 1876.	Lapsed, Oct., 1878.
(F.) Diaper, Frederick	New York, N. Y	Feb. 23, 1857.	Lapsed, Feb., 1868.
(F.) Dickson, Walter	Albany, N. Y	April 5, 1877.	In good standing.
(A.) Didden, C. A	Washington, D. C.	Nov. 28, 1881.	In good standing.
(F.) Dixon, Thomas	Baltimore, Md	July 14, 1870.	Lapsed, Oct., 1876.
(A.) Dorr, Morris	Boston, Mass	Dec. 6, 1870.	Resigned, Feb., 1876
(F.) Drake, W. H	Chicago, Ill	Sept. 13, 1869.	Lapsed, Oct., 1875.
(A.) Driscoll, C. F	Omaha, Neb	Oct. 25, 1881.	In good standing.
(F.) Dudley, Henry	New York, N. Y	Feb. 23, 1857.	Lapsed, Oct. 1877.
(A.) Dwight, B. F	Boston, Mass	May 17, 1864.	Lapsed, Feb., 1878.
(A.) Earle, S. C	Boston, Mass	March 4, 1874.	In good standing.
(A.) Eichhorn, Augustus	Orange, N. J	Dec. 28, 1881.	In good standing.
(F.) Eidlitz, Leopold	New York, N. Y	Feb. 23, 1857.	Resig'd, Feb., 1868.
(F.) Elles, ——	Albany, N. Y	March 20, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Ellicott, John	Baltimore, Md	Jan. 13, 1871.	Lapsed, Oct., 1871.
(F.) Emerson, W. R	Boston, Mass	Dec. 18, 1866.	Lapsed, Oct., 1867.
(F.) Eppinghausen Charles	Terre Haute, Ind	July 25, 1876.	In good standing.
(A.) Esty, A. R	Boston, Mass	Dec. 6, 1870.	Dec'd, June, 1881.
(A.) Evans, T. D	Pittsburgh, Pa	April 14, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Faulkner, H. F	Chicago, Ill	Dec. 6, 1870.	Lapsed, Oct., 1872.
(F.) Fernbach, Henry	New York, N. Y	June 25, 1866	In good standing.
(F.) Ficken, H. E	New York, N. Y	Nov. 28, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Fludder, James	Newport, R. I.	Dec. 5, 1877.	In good standing.
(A.) Follen, Charles	Boston, Mass	Dec. 6, 1870.	Dec'd, Oct., 1872.
(A.) Fox, J. A	Boston, Mass	March 5, 1875.	In good standing.
(F.) Frazer, John	Philadelphia, Pa	March 8, 1869.	Lapsed, Feb., 1872.
(F.) Frederick, G. A	Baltimore, Md	Jan. 13, 1871.	In good standing.
(F.) Fuller, Thomas	Ottawa, Can	Aug. 1, 1870.	In good standing.
(F.) Furness, Frank	Philadelphia, Pa	March 19, 1866.	Lapsed, Oct., 1873.
(F.) Gambrill, C. D	New York, N. Y	Jan. 19, 1858.	Dec'd, Sept., 1880.
(F.) Gardiner, Edward	New York, N. Y	Feb 23, 1857.	Lapsed.
(A.) Gay, H. L	Chicago, Ill	April 10, 1874.	In good standing.
(F.) Gibbs, D. W	Toledo, Ohio	June 12, 1879.	In good standing.
(A.) Giles, J. H	New York, N. Y	May 27, 1873.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(F.) Gilman, Arthur	New York, N. Y	March 20, 1857.	Dec'd July, 1882.
(A.) Gott, J. C	Baltimore, Md	Jan. 13, 1871.	Lapsed, Oct., 1877.
(F.) Haight, C. C	New York, N. Y	Oct. 1, 1867.	In good standing.
(F.) Hallett, W. T	New York, N. Y	April 5, 1864	Lapsed, Feb., 1874.
(A.) Hamilton, F. B	Chicago, Ill	April 10, 1874.	Lapsed, Oct., 1876.
(F.) Hamilton, J. R	New York, N. Y	April 3, 1860.	Lapsed.
(F.) Hannaford, Samuel	Cincinnati, O	Jan. 19, 1870.	In good standing.
(F.) Hardenbergh, H. J	New York, N. Y	Feb. 5, 1867.	In good standing.
(F.) Harney, G. E	New York, N. Y	Sept. 6, 1871.	In good standing.
(A.) Harris, E. D	Boston, Mass	Dec. 6, 1870.	Resig'd, Oct., 1875.
(F.) Harrison, H. G	New York, N. Y	April 3, 1860.	Lapsed.
(F.) Hart, J. C	.....	June 7, 1858.	Deceased.
(F.) Hartshorn, C. P	Providence, R. I.	Nov. 4, 1875.	Dec'd, Aug. 1880.
(F.) Hartwell, H. W	Boston, Mass	Nov. 7, 1865.	In good standing.

Name.	Residence.	Elected.	Remarks.
(F.) Haskens, Chas.....	Washington, D. C.	Feb. 15, 1859.	Lapsed.
(A.) Hastings, Eastburn...	Sing Sing, N. Y...	March14, 1870.	In good standing.
(F) Hatch, J. D.....	New York, N. Y...	June 25, 1866.	Lapsed, Feb. 1871.
(F.) Hatfield, O. P.....	New York, N. Y...	June 2, 1857.	In good standing.
(F.) Hatfield, R. G.....	New York, N. Y...	March20, 1857.	Dec'd, Feb. 1879.
(A.) Hathorne, George.....	New York, N. Y..	Oct. 18, 1864.	Lapsed, Oct., 1878.
(A.) Hazlehurst, Edward...	Philadelphia, Pa..	Oct. 25, 1881.	In good standing.
(F.) Heard, C. W.....	Cleveland, O....	Aug. 1, 1870.	Resigned, Feb., 1874
(F) Hewitt, G. W.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	March 8, 1869.	Lapsed, Oct., 1873.
(F.) Holly, H. H.....	New York, N. Y...	Dec. 7, 1858.	In good standing.
(A.) Holmes, E. L.....	Wilkesbarre, Pa..	Feb. 18, 1871.	Lapsed, Oct., 1872.
(A.) Hoppin, Howard.....	Providence, R. I..	Nov. 15, 1880.	In good standing.
(A.) Howard, S. M.....	Wheeling, W. Va.	April 14, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Howe, H. G..... ...	Chicago, Ill	April 22, 1870.	Lapsed, Oct., 1871.
(A.) Howland, E. L	Providence, R. I..	Jan. 5, 1876.	Dec'd, June, 1876.
(A) Huckel, Sam'l, Jr.. ...	Philadelphia, Pa..	Oct. 25, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Humphries, G. P.....	Cincinnati, O.....	May 21, 1872.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Hunt, R. M.....	New York, N. Y...	Feb. 23, 1857.	In good standing.
(F) Hutton, N. H.....	Baltimore, Md ...	Dec. 15, 1869.	Resig'd, Oct., 1875.
(A) Hyde, E. L.....	....	April 5, 1864.	Resigned, 1864.
(F.) Ireland, Joseph.....	Cleveland, O.....	Dec. 20, 1864.	Lapsed, Feb., 1873.
(F.) Isaacs, H. G	St. Louis, Mo....	Feb. 19, 1861.	In good standing.
(A.) Jaffray, H. S.....	Binghamton, N. Y	April 5, 1864.	Lapsed, Oct., 1866.
(A.) Jenney, W. L. B.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Jan. 11, 1872.	In good standing.
(A.) Jones, Aneurin..... ...	New York, N. Y...	Dec. 6, 1870.	
(A.) Jones, Bassett.....	New York, N. Y...	Jan. 5, 1875.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Jones, A. B.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Oct. 30, 1871.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(F.) Kafka, Hugo.....	New York, N. Y...	March28, 1876.	In good standing.
(A.) Kay, J. A	... .	Oct. 4, 1859.	Lapsed.
(A.) Keller, George.....	Hartford, Conn..	Feb. 22, 1869.	In good standing.
(A.) Kelly, N. B.....	Columbus, O.....	May 30, 1870.	Dec'd, Nov., 1871.
(A) Kendall, E. H.....	New York, N. Y..	Dec. 15, 1868.	In good standing.
(F.) Kerr, J. W.....	Pittsburgh, Pa....	Oct. 20, 1868.	Resig'd, Feb., 1870.
(A.) Knapp, H. G..... ..	New York, N. Y..	Oct. 25, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Koecker, J. D.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	May 5, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Koehler, A.....	Cleveland, O.....	July 15, 1875.	Lapsed, Oct., 1875.
(A.) Lane, Samuel.....	Cleveland, O.....	Jan. 13, 1871.	Lapsed, Feb., 1872.
(F.) Laver, Augustus.....	San Francisco, Cal	Aug. 1, 1870.	In good standing.
(F.) Le Brun, Napoleon....	New York, N. Y...	Dec. 15, 1868.	In good standing.
(A.) Lederle, Joseph.....	New York, N. Y...	Dec. 7, 1875.	In good standing.
(A.) Lee, F. L.....	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 6, 1870.	Resig'd, Oct., 1872.
(F.) Lemoulnier, John.....	New York, N. Y...	March20, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Lewis, W. W.....	Boston, Mass.....	Feb. 14, 1878.	In good standing.
(F.) Lienau, Detlef.....	New York, N. Y...	March20, 1857.	In good standing.
(F.) Lind, E. G.....	Baltimore, Md. ..	May 5. 1857.	In good standing.
(A) Lindsey, E. D.....	New York, N. Y...	Dec. 15, 1868.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Littell, E. T.....	New York, N. Y...	May 1, 1860.	In good standing.
(F.) Lloyd, G. W.....	Detroit, Mich. ...	June 28, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Loebnitz, R..... ..	Chicago, Ill.....	April 10, 1874.	In good standing.
(F.) Longfellow, W. P. P...	Boston, Mass.....	Nov. 6, 1866.	In good standing.
(F.) Loring, S. E.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 13, 1869.	In good standing.
(F.) McArthur, John, Jr...	Philadelphia, Pa..	March 8, 1869.	In good standing.
(A.) McKean, J. T. C.....	St. John, N. B....	Feb. 5, 1867.	
(F.) McKim, C. F.....	New York, N. Y...	Jan. 5, 1875.	In good standing.
(A.) McLane, H. R.....	New York, N. Y...	Dec. 21, 1869.	Lapsed, Feb., 1873.
(F.) McLaughlin, J. W.....	Cincinnati, O.....	Jan. 19, 1870.	In good standing.
(F.) Markham, J. C.....	New York, N. Y...	Oct. 22, 1867.	Lapsed, Oct., 1869.
(A.) Marshall, H. R.....	New York, N. Y...	Jan. 25, 1882.	In good standing.
(A.) Martin, A. C.....	Boston, Mass....	Dec. 6, 1870.	Deceased.
(A.) Mason, E. D.....	St. Joseph, Mo....	April 1, 1873.	Lapsed, Oct., 1873.
(F.) Mason, G. C., Jr.....	Newport, R. I. ...	Nov. 4, 1875.	In good standing.
(F.) Miller, C. C.....	Chicago, Ill.....	May 23, 1870.	Lapsed, Oct., 1873.
(A.) Miller, D. K.....	Pittsburgh, Pa....	Feb. 19, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Mix, E. T.....	Milwaukee, Wis...	April 1, 1873.	In good standing.
(A.) Moore, F. H.....	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 6, 1870.	Resig'd, Oct., 1878.
(F.) Morse, A. C.....	Providence, R. I..	March20, 1857.	In good standing.
(F.) Moser, John.....	Atlanta, Ga.....	Oct. 4, 1877.	In good standing.
(F.) Mould, J. W.....	New York, N. Y..	Feb. 23, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Munckwitz, Julius....	New York, N. Y..	April 19, 1864.	Lapsed, Feb., 1868.
(F.) Murdoch, John.....	Baltimore, Md....	Dec. 13, 1869.	In good standing.
(A.) Murphy, James.....	Providence, R. I..	Oct. 4, 1876.	

Name.	Residence.	Elected.	Remarks.
(F.) Meyer, H. E.	Cleveland, O.	Sept. 6, 1871.	Lapsed, Feb., 1873.
(F.) Nash, A. C.	Cincinnati, O.	Jan. 19, 1870.	Lapsed, Oct., 1875.
(A.) Neff, J. R	Cincinnati, O.	March 2, 1875.	Dec'd, Jan., 1876.
(F.) Neilson, J. C.	Baltimore, Md	July 14, 1870.	Lapsed, Oct., 1873.
(A.) Nerte, O. von	Washington, D. C.	Jan. 25, 1882.	In good standing.
(A.) Newton, Dudley	Newport, R. I.	Feb. 2, 1876.	Resig'd, Oct., 1880.
(F.) Nichols, C. C.	Albany, N. Y.	May 16, 1873.	Lapsed, Oct., 1873.
(F.) Nicholson, ——	Chicago, Ill	March 20, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Nickerson, E. I.	Providence, R. I.	Nov. 4, 1875.	In good standing.
(F.) Niernsee, J. R.	Baltimore, Md.	May 5, 1857.	Lapsed, Oct., 1875.
(A.) Niernsee, J. R., Jr.	Baltimore, Md.	March 29, 1875.	Lapsed, Oct., 1875.
(F.) Nottman, John		Feb. 23, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Oakey, A. F.	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 5, 1875.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Owens, B. B	Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 14, 1873.	Lapsed, Oct., 1875.
(A.) Paine, W. J.	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 17, 1877.	Resig'd, Oct., 1878.
(A.) Parker, C. E.	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 6, 1870.	Resigned, Feb., 1876
(A.) Peabody, R. S.	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 9, 1874.	
(A.) Pelz, P. J.	Washington, D. C.	Feb. 6, 1866.	In good standing.
(F.) Petersen, F. A.		Feb. 23, 1857.	Lapsed.
(A.) Peterson, R. W.	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 21, 1870.	Dec'd, Feb. 1871.
(A.) Pettit, Henry	Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 22, 1872.	Resig'd, Oct., 1880.
(F.) Pfeiffer, Carl	New York, N. Y.	Oct. 22, 1867.	Lapsed, Oct., 1876.
(A.) Piket, Louis	Cincinnati, O.	April 6, 1875.	Lapsed, Oct., 1875.
(F.) Piquenard, A. H.	Springfield, Ill.	June 25, 1866.	Dec'd, Nov., 1876.
(A.) Poindexter, W. M.	Washington, D. C.	Feb. 28, 1882.	In good standing.
(F.) Post, G. B.	New York, N. Y.	May 1, 1860.	In good standing.
(F.) Potter, E. T.	New York, N. Y.	Dec. 20, 1864.	Lapsed, Feb. 1870.
(F.) Potter, W. A	New York, N. Y.	May 27, 1873.	In good standing.
(A.) Prague, J. G.	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 8, 1879.	In good standing.
(A.) Preston, W. G.	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 6, 1870.	In good standing.
(A.) Price, Bruce.	New York, N. Y.	Jan. 13, 1871.	Lapsed, Feb., 1873.
(F.) Priest, J. M.		Feb. 23, 1857.	Dec'd, July, 1859.
(A.) Quincy, Edmund, Jr.	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 1, 1859.	Resig'd, Oct., 1870.
(A.) Rand, G. D.	Boston, Mass.	Jan. 19, 1870.	Resigned, Feb., 1872
(A.) Rand, J. H.	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 6, 1870	Resig'd and transt'd
(A.) Rankin, J. C.	Chicago, Ill.	Sept. 2, 1874.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(F.) Reid, J. W.	Evansville, Ind.	March 21, 1879.	In good standing.
(F.) Renwick, James	New York, N. Y.	March 20, 1857.	In good standing.
(A.) Richards, H.	Boston, Mass.	March 4, 1874.	Resig'd, Feb., 1876.
(F.) Richardson, H. H.	Brookline, Mass.	March 19, 1866.	In good standing.
(F.) Ricker, N. C.	Champaign, Ill.	Oct. 10, 1879.	In good standing.
(F.) Rintoul, J. A.		Aug. 4, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Ritch, J. W.	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 23, 1857.	Resigned, Feb., 1873
(A.) Roberts, E. L.	New York, N. Y.	May 27, 1873.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Roberts, J. W.	Chicago, Ill.	April 1, 1873.	Lapsed, Oct., 1873.
(F.) Roberts, T. A.	Newark, N. J.	Feb. 4, 1874.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(A.) Robertson, R. H.	New York, N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1873.	In good standing.
(A.) Roby, H. A.	Baltimore, Md.	Dec. 31, 1877.	Lapsed, Oct., 1878.
(F.) Rogers, John	New York, N. Y.	July 7, 1857.	Lapsed, Feb., 1871.
(F.) Rogers, S. W.	Cincinnati, O.	Jan. 19, 1870.	Lapsed, Feb., 1874.
(A.) Ropes, George, Jr.	Boston, Mass	Dec. 6, 1870.	Lapsed, Feb., 1871.
(F.) Runge, Fred	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 5, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Ryer, E. C.	Burlington, Vt.	May 29, 1873.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(A.) Ryder, Calvin	Boston, Mass.	Dec. 6, 1870.	Resigned, Feb. 1877
(F.) Sanders, G. H.	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 28, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Sandler, Alexander	New York, N. Y.	Dec. 5, 1871.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Sands, Joseph	New York, N. Y.	Feb. 23, 1857.	Dec'd, Dec., 1879.
(F.) Schultze, Paul		Feb. 7, 1860.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Schwarzmann, H. J.	New York, N. Y.	March 28, 1876.	Lapsed, Oct., 1877.
(F.) Scofield, L. T.	Cleveland, O.	May 23, 1870.	In good standing.
(F.) Searle, H. R.	Washington, D. C.	Feb. 17, 1868.	Lapsed, Oct., 1875.
(A.) Sears, W. T.	Boston, Mass	Dec. 6, 1870.	In good standing.
(A.) Shaw, G. R.	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 15, 1875.	In good standing.
(A.) Shaw, R. G.	Boston, Mass.	Oct. 15, 1875.	Resig'd, Oct., 1878.
(A.) Shipman, S. V.	Chicago, Ill.	June 2, 1873.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(A.) Sidney, A. M.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. 10, 1880.	
(A.) Sidney, J. C.	Philadelphia, Pa.	May 9, 1870.	Dec'd, April 20, 1881
(A.) Silliman, Benj., Jr.	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 7, 1879.	In good standing.
(F.) Sims, H. A.	Philadelphia, Pa.	March 2, 1869.	Dec'd, July 10, 1875.
(A.) Sims, J. P.	Philadelphia, Pa.	April 8, 1872.	Dec'd, May, 1882.
(F.) Sloan, Samuel	Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 8, 1869.	Lapsed, Feb., 1876.

Name.	Residence.	Elected.	Remarks.
(A.) Smith, W. C.....	Nashville, Tenn...	Oct. 25, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Smithmeyer, J. L.....	Washington, D. C.	Sept. 2, 1875.	In good standing.
(F.) Snell, George.....	Boston, Mass.....	Feb. 23, 1857.	Lapsed, Feb., 1877.
(F) Snook, J B.....	New York, N. Y...	March20, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Southard, R. P.....	Charleston, S. C...	Oct. 25, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Sperry, J. E.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Dec. 7, 1875.	Resig'd, Oct., 1879.
(A.) Starkweather, N. G...	New York, N. Y...	March30, 1882.	In good standing.
(A.) Stauffer, D. McN.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Nov. 25, 1872.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(A.) Stearns, J. G., Jr.....	Boston, Mass.. ...	Feb. 17, 1877.	
(A.) Stephenson, H. M.....	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 31, 1877.	Lapsed, Feb., 1878.
(F.) Steveus, J. D.....	Saratoga Spgs,N.Y	May 16, 1873.	Lapsed, Oct., 1873.
(A.) Stewart, John.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Jan. 7, 1871.	Lapsed, Oct., 1877.
(F.) Stewart, Wm.	Covington, Ky....	Jan. 19, 1870.	Resigned, Feb., 1872
(F.) Stone, Alfred.....	Providence, R. I..	March14, 1870.	In good standing.
(A.) Street, Samuel.....	Chicago, Ill	Feb. 15, 1876.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Sturgis, J. H.....	Boston, Mass.....	May 17, 1864.	In good standing.
(F.) Sturgis, Russell	New York, N. Y...	Dec. 5, 1865.	In good standing.
(A.) Summers, George.....	Colorado Sp'gs,Col	April 21, 1870.	Resigned, Feb., 1872
(A.) Swasey, A. E., Jr.....	Boston, Mass	Dec. 6, 1870.	Resigned, Feb., 1877
(A.) Taylor, J, V.....	Boston, Mass.....	Jan., 1873.	Resigned, Feb. 1876
(F) Teft, T. A.....	Providence, R. I..	March20, 1857.	Deceased.
(F.) Thayer, S. J. F.....	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 6, 1870.	Lapsed, Feb., 1879.
(A) Thomas, C. P	Chicago, Ill.....	Jan. 11, 1872.	Lapsed, Feb. 1874.
(F) Thomas, J. R.....	Rochester, N. Y...	Aug. 17, 1876.	Lapsed, Oct., 1878.
(F.) Thorn, F. G.	Philadelphia, Pa..	Oct. 10, 1870.	In good standing.
(A.) Thorne, A.....	Chicago, Ill.....	April 10, 1874.	In good standing.
(A.) Thorp, A. H.....	New York, N. Y...	March 1, 1870.	In good standing.
(A.) Tilden, G. T.....	Boston, Mass.....	March 4, 1874.	In good standing.
(F.) Tinsley, William.....	Cincinnati, O.....	April 20, 1870.	Lapsed, Oct., 1873.
(A.) Treat, S. A.....	Chicago, Ill.....	April 1, 1873.	In good standing.
(F.) Upjohn, Richard.....	New York, N. Y...	Feb. 23, 1857.	Dec'd, Aug. 17, 1878.
(F) Upjohn, Richard M...	New York, N. Y..	Feb. 23, 1857.	In good standing.
(A.) Van Brunt, Adriance.	Kansas City, Mo..	May 27, 1873.	In good standing.
(F.) Van Brunt, Henry....	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 15, 1857.	In good standing.
(F.) Vaux, Calvert.....	New York, N. Y...	Feb. 23, 1857.	Resig'd, Feb., 1868.
(F.) Von Steinwehr.....	.....	Feb. 16, 1858.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Vrydagh, J. A.....	Terre Haute, Ind.	March 8, 1869.	Lapsed, Feb., 1875.
(A.) Wadskier, T. V.....	Chicago, Ill.....	April 10, 1874.	Lapsed, Oct., 1874.
(A.) Wall, N. W.....	Trinidad. Col.....	Jan. 29, 1873.	In good standing.
(F.) Walter, T. U.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Feb. 23, 1857.	In good standing.
(F.) Walter, William.....	Cincinnati, O.....	Jan. 19, 1870.	Lapsed, Feb., 1870.
(F.) Ware, W. R.....	New York, N. Y...	May 3. 1857.	In good standing.
(F.) Warner, S. A.....	New York, N. Y...	March20, 1857.	Resig'd, Oct., 1869.
(A.) Weissbein, Louis.....	Boston, Mass	Dec. 6, 1870.	In good standing.
(F.) Welch, John.....	New York, N. Y..	Feb. 23, 1857.	Lapsed..
(F.) Wells, J. C.....	New York, N. Y...	Feb. 23, 1857.	Deceased.
(F.) Welsh, T. J.....	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 28, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) West, A. M.....	Waterbury, Conn.	Feb. 19, 1881.	In good standing.
(F.) West, W. R.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	May 5, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Weston, F. W.....	Boston, Mass.....	March 4, 1874.	Resig'd, Oct., 1874.
(A.) Wheelock, O. L.....	Chicago, Ill.....	April 1, 1873.	Resig'd, Oct., 1873.
(A.) Whyte, Nicholas.	New York, N. Y..	Dec. 15, 1868.	Resig'd, Feb., 1873.
(F.) Wight, P. B	Chicago, Ill.....	June 4, 1866.	Resig'd and transf'd
(A.) Wilcox, C. F.....	Providence, R. I..	June 28, 1876.	Resig'd, Feb., 1877.
(A) Wilkinson, John.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Jan. 13, 1871.	Resig'd, Oct., 1880.
(A.) Willett, J. R.....	Chicago, Ill.....	March14, 1870.	In good standing.
(A.) Williamson, T. R.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Feb. 15, 1876.	Did not qualify.
(F.) Wills, F.....	.....	March20, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Wilson, A.....	Baltimore, Md....	Oct. 30, 1876.	In good standing.
(F.) Wilson, J. K.....	Cincinnati, O.....	Jan. 4, 1866.	Lapsed, Oct., 1872.
(F.) Wilson, J. M.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Oct. 30, 1871.	In good standing.
(A.) Wilson, W. T.....	Baltimore, Md.....	Oct. 29, 1878.	In good standing.
(F.) Windrim, J. H.....	Philadelphia, Pa..	Feb. 15, 1876.	In good standing.
(A.) Winslow, W. T.....	Boston, Mass.....	Jan. 1873.	Resig'd, Oct., 1874.
(F.) Withers, F. C.....	New York, N. Y...	Feb. 23, 1857.	Resig'd, Feb., 1868.
(F.) Wolfe, J. E.....	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 28, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Woodcock, S. S	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 6, 1870.	Resig'd, Oct., 1877.
(F.) Woollett, W. L.....	Albany, N. Y.....	May 16, 1873.	Dec'd, Feb. 1874.
(F.) Woollett, W. M.....	Albany, N. Y.....	April 15, 1875.	Dec'd, , Oct., 1880.
(A.) Wrenshall, J. C.....	Baltimore, Md ...	Jan. 13, 1871.	Resig'd, Oct., 1873.
(F.) Wright, John.....	San Francisco, Cal	Dec. 28, 1881.	In good standing.
(A.) Wyatt, J. B. N.....	Baltimore, Md....	Dec. 7, 1875.	In good standing.
(F.) Young, A. B.....	.....	March13, 1857.	Did not qualify.
(A.) Young, G. H.....	Boston, Mass.....	Oct. 6, 1877.	In good standing.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Adams, Julius W.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Allen, Horatio	South Orange, N. J.
Barnard. Major-Gen. J. G.	New York, N. Y., *Deceased.*
Beckwith, Arthur	New York, N. Y.
Beckwith, L. F.	New York, N. Y.
Bjerring, Rev. N.	New York, N. Y.
Bogart, John	New York, N. Y.
Boller, Alfred P.	New York, N. Y.
Briggs, Robert	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chesbrough, E. S.	Chicago, Ill.
Clark, Jacob M.	New York, N. Y.
Clarke. J. T.	Boston, Mass.
Clarke, Thos. C.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Collingwood, F.	New York, N. Y.
Craven, A. W.	New York, N. Y., *Deceased.*
Eads, James B.	St. Louis, Mo.
Fiala, Col. John T.	San Francisco, Cal.
Fink, Albert	Louisville, Ky.
Forney, M. N.	New York, N. Y.
Francis. James B.	Lowell, Mass.
Gautier, Adolphe	Switzerland.
Gillmore, Gen. Quincy A.	New York, N. Y.
Greene. Gen. Geo. S.	New York, N. Y.
Hambleton, Frank H.	Baltimore, Md.
Haswell, Chas. H.	New York, N. Y.
Hilgard, Julius E	Washington, D. C.
Hutton. N. H.	Baltimore, Md.
Hutton, Wm. R.	Baltimore, Md.
Kauser, John.	Pesth, Hungary.
Krause, Franz	Cleveland, Ohio.
Latrobe, Chas. H.	Baltimore, Md.
Leverich, Gabriel	New York, N. Y.
Lucas, Charles	Paris, France.
Lyson, Henry	Baltimore, Md.
Manning, Chas. P.	Baltimore, Md.
Martin, R. K.	Baltimore, Md.

Martinet, Simon J.	Baltimore, Md.
McAlpine, Hon. Wm. J.	Pittsfield, Mass.
McVicar, Rev. Wm. A.	New York, N. Y.
Mengani, M.	Milan, Italy.
Minifie, Wm.	Baltimore, Md.
Morse, James O.	New York, N. Y.
Plympton, Prof. G. W.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Poor, R. L.	Baltimore, Md.
Ramsey, H. A.	Baltimore, Md.
Rand, G. D.	Portland. Me.
Rand, James H.	Boston, Mass.
Randolph, James L.	Baltimore, Md.
Roberts, W. Milnor	New York, N. Y., *Deceased.*
Roebling, Wash. A.	New York, N. Y.
Rowland, Thomas F.	Greenpoint, N. Y.
Runge, G.	Germany.
Sangmeister, R.	Baltimore, Md.
Schumann, F. H.	Washington, D. C.
Smith, F. H.	Baltimore, Md.
Smith, Geo. L.	Baltimore, Md.
Smith, Gen. Wm. Sooy	Maywood, Ill.
Swan, Otis	Moscow, Russia.
Tyson, Henry	Baltimore, Md.
Waring, Jr., Geo. E.	Newport, R. I.
Wight, P. B.	Chicago, Ill.
Woods, Prof. DeVolson	Hoboken, N. J.
Worthen, Wm. E.	New York, N. Y.

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